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••ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Flights to Unknown Ports

Answering Some Critiques

The Aim Must Be Right

¶ **Developments**—Prime Minister Chamberlain doesn't like the airplane as a means of conveyance, but he flies to Godesberg with a propitiatory offering to Reichsführer Hitler. With this he hopes to purchase the peace of Europe. This bargaining factor is Czechoslovakia's authorization to cede the Sudetenland to Germany. It seems probable too, that Britain's spokesman considers this factor of his mission in much the same light as he views air travel—as a "necessary evil." Certainly, however, he departs with greater assurance of a safe landing for his airplane than for his peace plan. For even as he takes off, there are reports of a contemplated price raise in today's quotations in the Berlin peace market; and behind him he leaves former Premier Baldwin, fresh from a conference with King George VI, in friendly converse with former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden (Chief British objector to the Chamberlain realistic policy); and he is aware that there is sentiment throughout the Empire averse to further "deals with the dictators."

¶ **Simultaneously, too,** comes word that the Hodza Government at Prague has resigned in the face of opposition by the military and a growing national resentment over the surrender to a threat; and the French Cabinet is bulging with indignation which threatens to burst the Daladier Government apart. Nor are reports encouraging from other European capitals—Hungary already demanding treatment in Czechoslovakia for its minorities equal to that of the Sudeten Germans; Poland growing scornful of France and the Little Entente and threatening new alignments. • Thus the flight to Godesberg begins to have implications quite as uncertain as were the conditions which Britain and France sought to escape by the flight from Prague.

¶ **Correspondence**—An open letter to two critics of a certain Tower View, one of whom is "profoundly disappointed at the peace-at-any-price policy" pursued, the other of whom deprecates our critical attiture toward the British-French peace-at-any-price policy.

• "My dear Sirs: Did you ever solve a problem in mathematics by thinking about a log jam? Did you ever produce harmony by concentrating on a thunder bolt? If your answer is "no," then you will understand why, when we strive to understand primitive causes and ultimate solutions from an impersonal and universal viewpoint, it is necessary to seek for the ultimate good where it may be found—namely, in spiritual thoughts and moral acts.

• To you, sir, who disbelieve in peace-at-any-price, let me say: "Neither does Clearway." But is not the price of peace the courageous adherence to the spiritual facts that make for peace? Is it not paid in coin of encouragement for adjustments in human affairs based on peaceful ways of justice and brotherly kindness? Meanwhile the part of wisdom may direct that physical defenses be adequate as a protection against unprincipled forces.

• But is it possible to think intelligently toward peace while indulging in condemnation of persons and ideologies and arming for war? In other words, is it not wiser to be a Nehemiah than a Napoleon?

• And to you, sir, who deprecates our attitude toward the British-French "desertion of Czechoslovakia." To evaluate all the acts of history, the pressures of race, the injustices of past conflicts, the correctness of boundaries, the innermost (if knowable) motives of rulers, the passions of peoples, and the injustices of treaties, and out of this welter to pick with assurance the just and proper course for any of the nations involved would seem to be a presumptive effort. But, convinced that no nation, anywhere, ever has permanently benefited by peace purchased at the price of national honor, any more than they have by war imposed by a will to dominate, one may speak with conviction regarding moral values.

• From a Tower it is one's duty to strive to gaze beyond human personalities, nationalities, intellectual speculation, or personal sympathies, in the expectation of finding, as one touches the realm of the absolute, a hint toward correct solutions. And thus analyzing the woes in international relations, it is amazing how unerringly the needle of guilt points back, not to some person, but to some generally indulged human fault—a national arrogance, a trait of self-justification, a tendency to pride, a racial streak of cruelty, and so on. Seeing this so obviously illustrated in present problems, one's tendency is to neglect such themes as either "arms for defense" or "keep the boys out of the trenches" and concentrate on what seems more significant; namely, that since the ills of mankind are induced by evil motives and acts, the remedy for these ills may be found only in reversing the negative errors and adopting the positive virtues.

Yours,

Clearway

New England Speeds Storm Relief; Co-operation Marks Reconstruction

Communities pool their resources and tackle tasks with true Yankee neighborliness.

New England's traditional neighborliness stood up bravely, and very cheerfully, in the face of last night's hurricane. With the sturdy fortitude of pioneer ancestors, men and women took what obvious precautions they could in their own homes—finding a certain satisfaction in meeting problems not experienced before—and then hurried over to give all possible help to neighbors.

Most children, too interested to be afraid of this new experience, clamored for opportunities to convey messages or supplies to friends and neighbors, and helped—without urging—in any jobs assigned to them.

This morning the sound of axes and saws rose higher even than in the days of the pioneers themselves, as New England rolled up its sleeves to convert well-loved trees, felled during the night, into acceptable firewood. Neighbors strengthened slight acquaintance with others by pooling implements and manpower, while wives shared kitchens where oil or coal was available—for electric ranges, of course, were useless.

Everyone Co-operates

Residents of suburban communities who had driven independently into the city to their work for years, doubled up with neighbors finding the company unexpectedly enjoyable. For some cars were penned in garages by fallen trees, others were marooned elsewhere, and still others were without gas because of inability to pump fuel at electrically-operated suburban filling stations.

Whether attacking the problem of fallen trees, sharing nonelectric housekeeping equipment, or driving in to work, New Englanders experienced a surge of fellow-feeling last night and this morning, which made it possible to view the problem of reconstruction after the storm, with pleasant twinkles of the eye. Many an old feud was forgotten in the facing of common problems.

Once it was generally realized that telephone service was entirely disrupted in suburban and country localities, the families of those in town realized that the absent members were doubtless safely sheltered for the night in city hotels—which were crowded to capacity—or in the homes of friends, even though no messages could be received from them.

Radio station WEAN in Providence broadcast an assurance to this effect—though in many cases, due to failure of electric supply, the message could be received only in automobiles. It announced that 50,000 people were marooned in downtown Providence and that their families could rest assured that they were safe.

In Providence, too, where many downtown store windows were smashed by wind and water, it became so obvious that citizens were co-operating in every possible way to take care of the situation, that National Guardsmen, stationed in downtown streets to prevent looting,

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Railroad Service Greatly Curtailed

New England was still marooned so far as rail service was concerned today.

The Boston and Albany was running delayed commuter service only as far west as Worcester. The New Haven was running to the South Shore as far as Middleboro and to Providence, but not beyond to New York. The Boston and Maine was open only to Fitchburg, Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, Dover, N. H., and Portland, Maine, but not beyond. Thus, rail service was blocked at Portland to the north, Worcester to the West and Providence to the south.

The Boston and Maine announced, however, that they would run a special train to Montreal tonight at 8:45 p. m., Daylight Saving Time, via Portland, Maine, and the Grand Trunk Railroad.

Bus service was limited to Portland, Maine, Providence and Worcester.

Airplanes were running to New York, but American Airline officials reported all space booked. Independent air services were asking $100 for one way passage to New York.

Utility services, partially disrupted by the unexpected storm, were mostly restored in the Boston area this morning, although the Edison company reported at noon that 25 of the 40 cities and towns served by the firm were still subject to restricted service.

Newton was hardest hit so far as electricity was concerned. Edison officials said it would be a matter of days before full service was restored.

The New England Telephone and Telegraph Company reported no serious interruption of service in Boston and immediate area, but service was curtailed in Central and Western Massachusetts, on the Cape and in Rhode Island.

Boston loss is $5,000,000—Providence hardest hit—Fire adds to New London toll.

Responding in the full spirit of its Yankee traditions of resiliency, enterprise, and staunch building, New England today assessed the damage left in the wake of last night's 87-mile-an-hour hurricane and calmly set about the job of reconstruction.

State officials today had some concern for flooded conditions in the central part of the state. The Merrimack was not considered dangerous. The Connecticut River at Springfield was reported only 9 or 10 inches below the high mark of the 1936 flood. The peak of the flood is expected about 7 p. m., so relief efforts were directed toward clearing up on one hand and toward flood protection on the other.

Latest news:

Boston: The Associated Press from a summary of reports from all New England, estimated total fatalities at upwards of 200. How many thousands were homeless could not even be guessed, and property damage was incalculable.

With damage in Boston estimated by police at $5,000,000, Acting Mayor John E. Kerrigan rushed 17,000 men to work clearing streets and making emergency repairs.

Establishing relief headquarters in the Statehouse, Gov. Charles F. Hurley's Emergency Committee, composed of Richard Olney, Director of the State Division of the Necessaries of Life; William S. Callahan, State Public Works Commissioner, and Adj. Gen. Charles H. Cole, kept in close touch with flood-threatened and gale-swept Massachusetts communities by shortwave radio.

Cape Cod, in the section of Falmouth, Wareham, and Bourne, was reported hardest hit in Massachusetts. Governor Hurley left early this afternoon for an inspection tour with Maj. William Harrison.

From Wareham came an appeal for clothing for 200 homeless children and 100 adults. Food and clothing were immediately despitched by the Governor's Emergency Committee.

No direct word could be obtained from the lower arm of the Cape, but officials believed the greatest intensity of the storm was nearer the mainland.

To Springfield the committee dispatched a 20-truck train of food, cots and blankets. The trucks were expected to have to swing through southern New England, going 500 miles to reach Springfield, only 100 miles from Boston.

The committee had 3500 National Guardsmen in the Springfield district, but was reducing the number to 2000 during the day. State Police were augmenting local police in Northampton, Westfield and other central Massachusetts points.

WPA headquarters stated that before nightfall between 70,000 and 80,000 workers will have been put on the payrolls of local communities throughout the State to clear highways and make repairs.

Commissioner Callahan today gave all cities and towns permission to use $5,000,000 in highway funds recently diverted to them by the legislature for reconstruction purposes.

Providence, R. I.: Hardest hit of all New England cities, Providence today found water receding from its business district and restoration of telephone service, disrupted when water swept into the central exchange last night. Gov. Robert E. Quinn, flew back to Providence from New York this morning, and found citizens so calm and such good order prevailing that he withdrew National Guard units thrown in last night. They will resume protective duty tonight.

New London, Conn.: Fire, fanned by the hurricane, burned between

(Continued on Page 9, Column 8)

Deciding Power Is Shown to Lie In Democracies

Granting resources, not arms, win wars, figures show they would be victors in any conflict.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—Democracies have proved strong in times of crisis, while autocracies have failed to withstand trials and tribulations, declares Dr. Max Winkler in a survey of economic resources in democratic and dictatorial countries.

"Enemies of democracy have pointed out that democracy has failed," he writes in a report for the Independence Fund of North America, "and that other forms of government should be tried to bring salvation to a stricken world. It is of interest to point out that history teaches the opposite: in times of crisis, Democracy has triumphed and Autocracy was unable to withstand trials and tribulations. The Great War afforded a very instructive example: Following the cataclysm, all Autocracies collapsed, including those of the Romanoffs, the Hohenzollerns, the Hapsburgs, and the Sultanate. The Democracies of the world survived, and if history will repeat itself, as it is in the habit of doing, Democracies will once again triumph.

"Since superior resources are the determining factor in a war, as is generally admitted by competent students, the leading Democracies, that is, the United States, Great Britain, and France, should emerge victorious in a conflict, as and when it comes.

It's Resources That Count

"Wars are admittedly no longer won by vast armies alone. The so-called 'have nations' that is, those who have ready access to, or are in control of natural resources, are more likely to succeed than nations generally classified as the 'have-nots.'

"Since the next war will, in all probability, be waged between these two groups, which may also be termed Democracies and non-Democracies (or Dictatorships), an examination of the natural resources of the respective groups should be of interest.

"Wheat, cotton, wool, and oil, the sinews of war, are virtually all in the hands of the Democratic forces. The non-Democratic group, comprising Germany, Italy, and Japan, produce virtually no wheat, oil, or wool and no cotton whatsoever. Of agricultural products, rye, potatoes, sugarbeets, and rice are practically the only ones which they possess in fair volume, but hardly enough for a protracted war. They produce little oats and barley—less than 11 per cent of the world's total output—practically no corn—slightly more than 2½ per cent—absolutely no rubber, and little tobacco—only about 8¼ per cent. The non-Democracies produce coal and steel ingots in fair amounts, about 18¾ per cent and 21½ per cent respectively. They also control about 13½ per cent of the world's total output of lead and zinc, while their copper output is only slightly above 7 per cent.

Ships and Automobiles

"The number of active cotton spindles in the non-Democratic countries amounts to only slightly above 18 per cent of the world's total compared with more than 60 per cent for the Democratic nations. The amount of developed water power in the non-Democratic countries amounts to slightly less than 26¼ per cent of the world's total, compared with 53½ per cent for the Democracies, while the respective figures for potential water power

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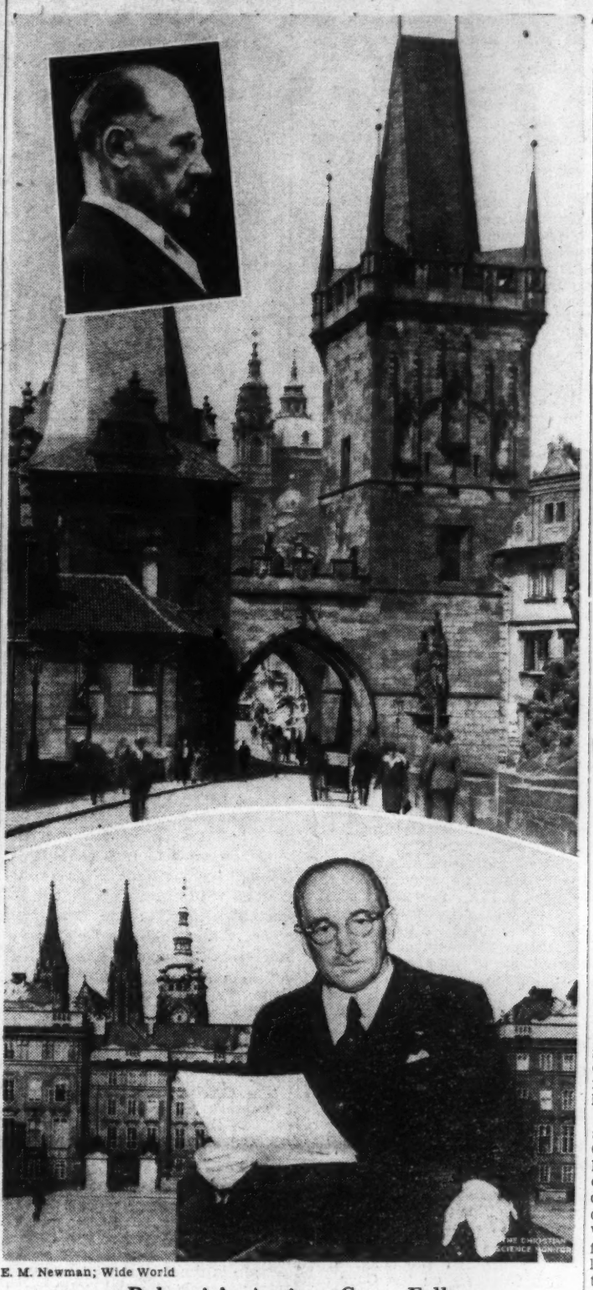
Reich's Sweep to New Power Advances as British Premier And Hitler Confer Again



E. M. Newman; Wide World

Bohemia's Ancient Gates Fall

In the picture of Prague, the Czech Capital (above), the gates, once erected against invaders, are shown. The inset is of Premier Milan Hodza, whose Government has now resigned. Below is a picture of President Benes speaking over the radio, with the Hradcany Castle shown in the background.

Observers at new parley see mastery by Hitler spreading fast and fate of Czechs decided.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GODESBERG, Germany, Sept. 22—Events in Central Europe are moving far too rapidly to permit observers to assess accurately the relative importance of the second talk between Reichsführer Adolf Hitler and Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain which is occurring today in the beautiful little Rhineland resort, Godesberg.

Mr. Chamberlain arrived at the Cologne Airport from London at noon where Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, Ernst von Weiszäcker, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Dr. Herbert von Dirksen, German Ambassador to London, greeted the British Premier. He entered his car to the strains of "God Save the King," to motor on to Godesberg, arriving at the Hotel Dresden, the Reichsführer's headquarters, to be received at the entrance by Herr Hitler who had arrived three hours earlier.

Together the two statesmen, followed by their suites, proceeded to the conference room on the second floor and the conference, on which the fate of at least one European state depends, began at once.

Newspapers Play Up Tension

Newspapers, both foreign and German, which were sold out as rapidly as they appeared on the streets in Godesberg, suggested that great tension exists throughout Bohemia and in all world Capitals.

Some newspapers even declare that tension reached its highest peak in today's meeting between the the British Prime Minister and the German Führer. But here in Godesberg one felt remarkably little tension. Among the two hundred correspondents who had rushed to this little town from all European Capitals there was feeling that the period of tension actually had passed its peak and was declining. They felt that events have moved at a far greater speed than the negotiators can hope to match, and that the immediate future of Europe already had been virtually settled.

No matter what occurs in conversations between Herr Hitler and Chamberlain here, no matter what happens in Prague or in all Bohemia during the next few days, it is claimed here that Germany is master of Eastern and Central Europe and Western Europe must accept that fact. According to this widely prevalent view—by no means confined to those who sympathize with Germany—Czechoslovakia's fate has already been decided and resistance must be limited to a fraction of the Czech population and inevitably can be overcome rapidly.

War Threat Removed

According to this view, Germany, having achieved its major objective without fighting, the possibility of a European war as the result of the Czech incident becomes remote, and even the Hungarian and Polish demands upon Prague, which had earlier claimed to complicate the situation, now will probably be settled according to Germany's desire.

Europe's future as thus viewed from Godesberg today shapes up something as follows:

Germany has a free hand in Central and Eastern Europe as far as the Russian borders.

All nations east and south of Germany must make the best possible bargain with the Reich.

Germany has succeeded in pushing Russia back into its own vast borders.

Having achieved so much, Herr Hitler is likely to come to terms with Britain and France concerning Western Europe.

Since it will require many years for Germany to consolidate its position in the East, there are those who contend that Europe may have avoided general warfare. Herr Hitler may now even consider a disarmament agreement since he needs a breathing spell even more than his Western rivals.

The Anglo-French policy, combined with Herr Hitler's action, has therefore apparently achieved a general European peace. Whether it is a "peace with honor" or whether such peace may lead eventually to war from a less satisfactory position for Western European Powers is a subject for endless controversy which only the future can decide.

Demands by Chamberlain

LONDON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Premier Neville Chamberlain, according to reliable reports, was said to have carried urgent demands that Reichsführer Hitler create a peaceful atmosphere in which to settle details of the Czech cession. They were said to include:

1. Immediate demobilization of German Army reservists.
2. German co-operation in a new nonaggression agreement among Britain, France, Germany, and Italy.
3. Creation of an international commission to outline the new Czechoslovak frontiers and to transfer the populations.
4. A joint Anglo-German appeal for order on the frontiers of Czechoslovakia.
5. Termination of the anti-Czech press campaign by German papers.
6. Economic and military guarantees for a new Czech State.

Military Rule in Prague As Hodza Cabinet Falls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 22—President Beneš today appointed Gen. Jan Syrovy, Chief Inspector of the Czechoslovak Army, as head of the new Government of all parties to succeed Premier Milan Hodza's Government which had resigned a few hours earlier.

Names of the other ministers are not momentarily known, but it is understood that they will be drawn from almost all parties including substantial Slovak representation so as to embrace as many shades of public opinion as possible.

The Government of Premier Hodza offered its resignation today in the face of popular reaction to its agreement to surrender the Sudeten areas to Germany in an effort to preserve peace.

General Syrovy, the new Premier, is hardly of the type of military dictator. He has kept himself apart from politics altogether and enjoys great popularity both in the Army and among the general public. He fought with the famous Czech Legion with the Russian armies during the war and is a figure which to the Czechs is reminiscent of Zizka their great general during the Hussite wars.

"Blank Check" Concessions

Today General Syrovy radiocast an appeal to the population for order which has apparently had a most salutary effect throughtout the nation.

The exact demarcation of the areas which, through their capitulation, the Cezchs will cede to Germany, has not been determined. This is still a matter which presumbaly cannot be settled until after the Godesberg meeting between Premier Chamberlain and Reichsführer Hitler. But to attain these "blank check" concessions, Government and Parliament leaders have been exposed to a pressure during the past few days which, in other circles, would be described as third degree methods.

Meanwhile, the prospects which Czechoslovakia is facing are greatly complicated by the effort of two other important minorities to profit by the concessions made to the Sudeten Germans.

Polish Demands

The Poles have indicated that their minorities in Czechoslovakia should receive the same treatment as has already been accorded the German-speaking groups. This apparently is tantamount to a demand for territorial concession, especially as the Poles are understood to have denounced the minority treaty which has regulated the treatment of the Polish minorities.

Hungary, similarly, has handed a note to the Czech Government demanding equal treatment for the Hungarians within Czechoslovakia. The extent of the demand has not so far been indicated.

Czechs keep notable calm despite coming separation: Page 2.

O'Connor Defeat to Play Big Part in House Line-Up

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—Most people will look on the defeat of Representative John O'Connor of New York in terms of the Roosevelt "purge." From many points of view, however, this is less important than its effect on the organization of the next House of Representatives. Mr. O'Connor was Chairman of the powerful House Rules Committee, and this Committee is the bottle neck through which all House legislation must pass.

The Committee has been anything but a New Deal rubberstamp, in fact it is dominated by conservatives. The extraordinary situation has been presented of eight men on this Committee of 14, being able to prevent a major piece of legislation coming before the House in which all members were interested. In times when the Committee is sympathetic with the Administration its power is not a matter of complaint; it is only in times like the present, when it is at variance with the White House, that it is denounced as "autocratic."

The only way of getting around the Committee's veto is through a discharge petition. This was used when the Committee bottled up the first wage-hour bill, and again, when it bottled up the second version of the bill. The Committee took its stubborn action despite the obvious desire of Congress to pass the bill, expressed later in a 314 to 97 approval in the House, and viva voce approval in the Senate.

Blocked New Deal Bill

The same powerful Committee under Mr. O'Connor's Chairmanship in the closing days of Congress blocked, 9 to 6, a bitterly controversial New Deal bill to strengthen the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act of 1936, which would have made firms who disobeyed the Labor Relations Board ineligible for Government contracts for three years. The bill would have reduced from $10,000 to $2,000 the size of contracts subject to the Act and have been a powerful club to enforce compliance with the Wagner Act. It will certainly be introduced again shortly after the New Congress meets. The Senate passed the bill, but the Rules Committee, dominated by Conservative Democrats and Republicans, and led by Mr. O'Connor (an anti-New Dealer), prevented it reaching the House.

The Rules Committee is made up of ten Democrats and four Republicans. This ratio incidentally gives the Republicans more votes than they are technically entitled to under the present party distribution. The fact is important, because, unless the Republicans make a big sweep in November, they are not apt to get a bigger representation. Of the ten Democrats, five came from the south. The southerners voted unanimously against the wage-hour bill, and joined with Republi-

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Voters' Guide Weighs Costs of PWA

Jacksonville had facts in impartial study of costs to enable voters to know PWA's meaning.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 22—Whether or not to vote local funds to match Federal grants for job-making public works is a question of national scope on which Jacksonville voters before their election this week had important pro and con facts as a guide to voting.

Exactly how many dollars and cents each proposed new bridge or road project would add to the tax rate was only one of the essential facts prepared in a concise 31-page report. It was prepared by a committee representing 91 civic organizations. The invitation was extended by heads of the City and County Governments.

In spite of this careful preparation, less than the required 50 per cent of registered voters cast their ballots on the most important items, amounting to $7,234,000 in bonds, to be matched by almost as much in Federal funds. Under Florida law, the lack of the required 50 per cent of voters invalidates the proposed measures.

Yet regardless of the outcome of the election; possibly due to public apathy, the committee's service to voters is a landmark in co-operation of municipal government with citizens on a question of national significance.

Each of the 24,000 freeholders of Jacksonville City and Duval County received a copy of the report well in advance of the Sept. 20 election. Without taking sides, the report marshalled figures and facts for and against all of the major items.

The invalid results, as well as the doubtful, are to be considered by the appropriate authorities at meetings scheduled for this week.

Invalid Results

Invalid for Duval County—Arlington bridge project, $2,000,000, to match a Federal grant of $1,959,000; annex to the Court House, $335,000 to match Federal grant of $298,281; and Armory improvements, $95,000 to match Federal grant of $82,000.

Invalid for City of Jacksonville—auditorium, $605,000, Federal grant $495,000; yacht basin, $110,000, Federal grant $90,000; incinerator, $49,500, Federal grant $40,500; fire station, $16,500, Federal grant $13,500; airport improvements, $55,000, Federal grant $45,000; park improvements, $82,500, Federal grant, $67,500; viaducts, road widening, drains, street improvements, etc. $1,081,500, Federal grants $884,863.

Invalid for Duval County Board of Public Instruction—School District No. 1 bonds, $2,042,000, Federal grant $1,670,455.

The two valid bond issues are school bonds, District No. 4, Arlington, $33,000, and District No. 5, beaches, $30,000.

Validity is questionable, due to voters' residence limits, for School

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Jacksonville Cuts Government Costs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 22

Cost of Government in the City of Jacksonville during 1937 recorded a reduction of $433,540 over the year before, but is still $535,313 ahead of 1930.

The tax rate meanwhile has dropped from 32.5 to 32.034 for Jacksonville and Duval County, which includes the City. Assessed valuations in the City have dropped from $101,504,460 in 1930, to $85,376,460 last year.

These are samples of the detailed information placed before City and County voters in preparation for the election Sept. 20 on proposed bond issues to match Federal grants.

Civic groups presented factual report but too many voters stayed at home negating ballot.

Sea Safety: No More Laws?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—Ship companies themselves—not governmental bodies—should be responsible for safety at sea, in the opinion of Capt. J. G. Johnson, Vice-President of the Sinclair Navigation Company. There is no need for further safety legislation, he told the Marine Section of the National Safety Council here yesterday, but there is need for shipping companies to fix responsibility more carefully.

According to Captain Johnson, safety at sea is principally an operating problem, which will be solved when shipping superintendents become "safety-minded."

There is ample legislation to provide for all possibilities, Captain Johnson held, adding that there may even be too much legislation. The passage of too many regulatory laws by legislators who know little of the needs of the sea was, however, likely to convince ship operators that they need take no special interest in the safety problem, he added.

Captain Johnson had a word of praise for the safety regulations of the United States, stressing that American ships now go to sea under the protection of more safeguards than the ships of any other nation. Moreover, these safety regulations go far toward offsetting labor discontent and strikes, he declared.

Danes Add Honey To Export Lists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—The enterprising Dane is adding a new export to his already long list—that of heather honey from the heathlands of Jutland.

Under the leadership of the members of the Danish Beekeepers Association, it has been arranged through a London firm to supply 40,000 pounds of honey to England during October and November of this year.

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New Style "C" $1 for Standard Sizes. Reader's and Special Sizes $1.50.
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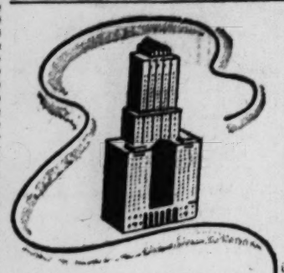

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Room with private bath $3.50 daily

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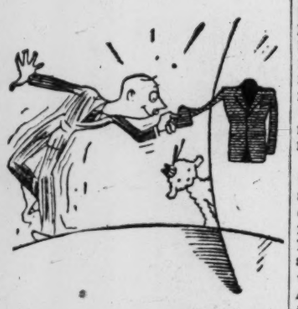

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Czechs to Lose Great Part of Industrial System by Cession

Czech Industries Largely Located In Sudeten Area

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

That Czechoslovakia will lose the larger part of its highly developed industrial system through cession of the Sudeten areas becomes clear on a careful analysis of the location of the little Republic's main industries.

It is true that the actual scope of the areas that the Czechs will have to give up has not yet been agreed upon, but wherever the frontier is drawn it seems inevitable that the predominating industrial areas will pass into other hands and the Czechs will have to reconstruct on an entirely changed and much diminished economy.

The Sudeten districts had been known as the workshop of the old Austro-Hungarian empire. During the years of the postwar boom, in 1920 and 1921, trade with Germany and a strong home market kept the industries busy and the Sudeten Germans fairly contented. But with the subsequent depression, coupled with the simultaneous rise of tariff walls and the downward chute of the mark (the Sudetens had done most of their banking in Germany) the Germans of Bohemia fell into desperate economic straits, a situation which partly accounts for their readiness to listen to high-power propaganda from Germany.

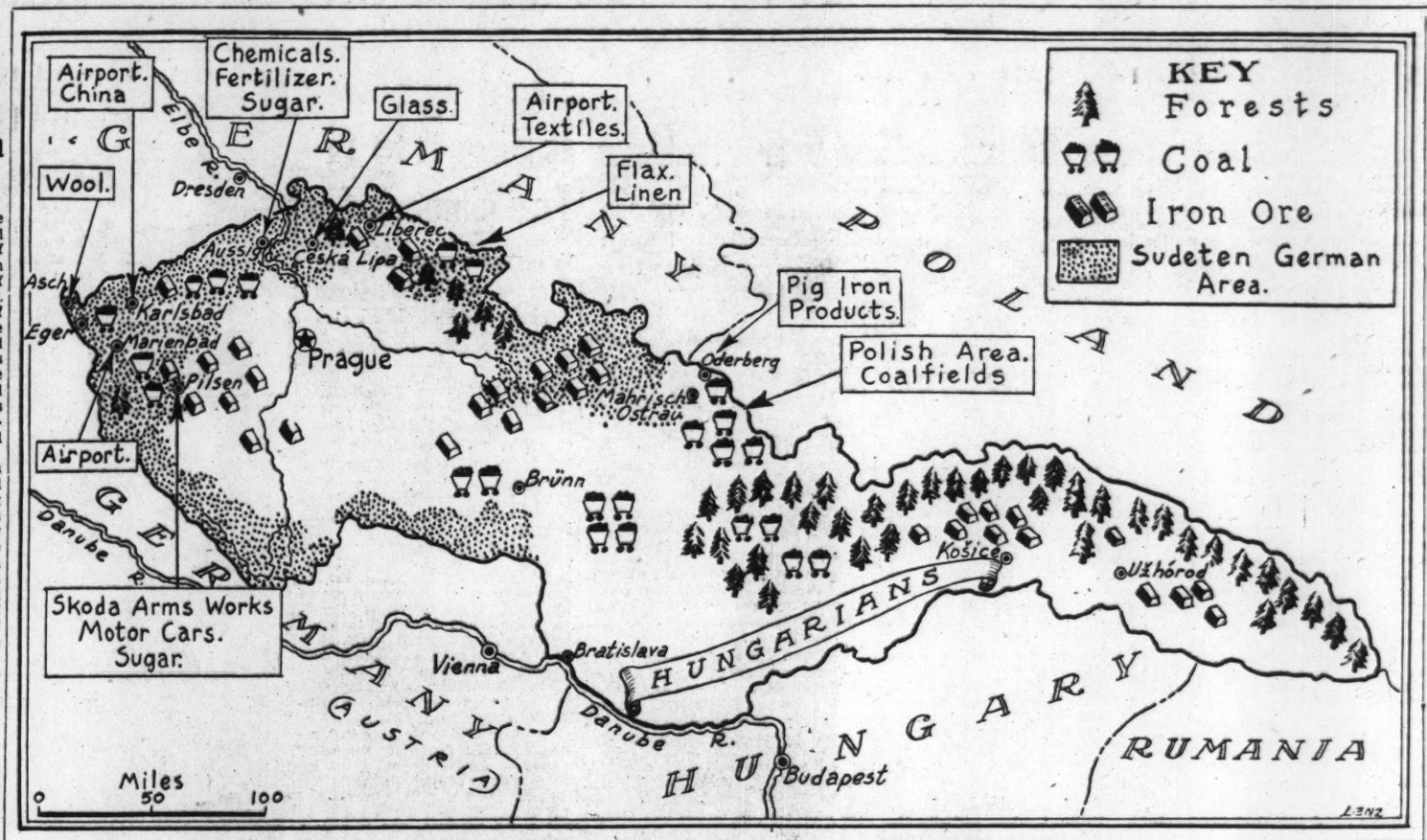
Most famous of the Czech industries is the Skoda munition works at Pilsen, one of the most extensive in the world, controlled largely by the Schneider-Creusot arms interests of France. The works, it is true, are in Czech territory, but almost surrounded by German districts and therefore at the mercy of Germany when the Reich extends to Sudetenland—particularly inasmuch as one of Czechoslovakia's great airports, Marienbad, a few miles away, would be completely in German hands. Motorcar works, sugar refineries, and breweries make Pilsen one of Europe's hives of industry. Within easy reach of it, and in Sudeten territory is the china industry at Karlsbad (another airport) and the woolen mills at Asch. All this territory is rich in coalfields.

One of the greatest industries of the Republic is the textile. Of this something like two-thirds of the cotton mills are clustered around the river Elbe in Sudeten territory, with Liberec as the main city; the flax and linen districts extend eastward, mainly in Sudeten territory. Another busy center in this district is Aussig, famous for its sugar refineries and its chemical works capable of supplying all the farms of the Republic with their potash and fertilizer.

The rich clayey soil of these northern Bohemian districts yields remarkably fine china, sufficient in pre-war days to supply all the needs of the old Dual Empire, and also glass. The headquarters of the latter industry is concentrated in Ceské Lipy in the Elbe territory.

The main industries lying somewhat outside the German districts are the pig-iron producing areas around Oderberg on the Oder and the coal of Mährisch-Ostrau, which are, however, claimed by the Sudetens.

Deprived of these productive districts and restricted to the forests and fields of the eastern half of the territory, the Czechs and Slovaks necessarily will be reduced to a dependent economic status with the necessity of making the best terms they can with those who dominate the neighboring industries and markets.



By a Staff Artist

Location of Industries and Raw Materials in Czech State Affected by Partition

Sudetens Long a Problem

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Separation of the Sudeten areas from inner Bohemia was adumbrated as a possibility at the time of the formation of the Czechoslovak Republic in 1919, but founders of the young State realized that the Sudeten Germans constituted so integral a part of the Bohemian economy that they could not easily be detached. Moreover, they pointed out in a memoir presented to the Paris Peace conference, before the Czech frontiers were fixed, that if the Sudeten areas went to Germany, the Reich would tend to covet and eventually absorb the Czech State itself.

The Czechs, therefore, had tried to improve their relations with these peoples, though ancient animosities between Slav and Teuton rendered efforts in this direction necessarily slow.

Under the Austro-Hungarian Empire the Germans, particularly the large landowners, had played a dominating political part. The Czechs were an oppressed race. Their membership in the Vienna Diet came far from affording an equal footing with the landed representatives from the German areas. German nobles of these regions increased their ranks by encouraging German migration to the area. After the war the order was reversed, and the 3,500,000 Germans found themselves a national minority under the rule of the people they formally had ruled.

Their demands for a plebiscite at the Peace Conference were refused But they received the assurance of such privileges as would preserve their racial entity. The Czech Constitution and the minority treaty, signed between the Allied Powers and Czechoslovakia in 1919, guaranteed them more rights than are enjoyed by minorities in many other States. They were promised equal civic and political rights, liberty and respect of religious confession, freedom of the press and public assembly, complete liberty in use of their own language in private and business concerns, and equal cultural and educational rights.

Nevertheless, the Germans—more especially those in the Sudeten area—were still dissatisfied. In 1922 the German parties of the Sudetens split into two groups; the "working front" later known as the Activists and comprised of German Agrarians and Christian Socialist, favoring co-operation with the Government, and the so-called "fighting front" composed of German Nationalists and National Socialists, seeking to gain autonomy for the entire region.

Unrest increased with the economic depression in Czechoslovakia in 1931, particularly in the industrialized German Bohemia. Before the war the manufacturing centers of this region served the entire Austro-Hungarian Empire; but the new economic boundaries of the Czech State, left the region overindustrialized. German restlessness increased and with it opposition to the Government. Political discontent revived, and backed by pressure from Germany, the Sudetens carried their complaints to the Prague Government with increased persistence.

In 1936 the Prague Government made some concessions, acknowledging that the Germans had definite grievances, which it intended to rectify, but pressure from Berlin left the Sudetens in no mood to accept any half-way measures. Konrad Henlein, leader of the Autonomy-seeking Heimatsfront, formed in 1934, soon threw off any pretense of concealing his totalitarian aims.

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Czechs' Good Order Praised in Crisis

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 22—In these hours of tense disillusionment—marked by some demonstrations throughout Czechoslovakia—the remarkable order generally displayed stands as a tribute to the people of this about-to-be-dismembered Republic.

Events here have taken their expected course. Work ceased in many factories around Prague today and large crowds came to the center of the City and demonstrated through processions and cries such as "Long live the Army," but there were no disturbances.

A most impressive sight, touching in its simplicity, was the silent march of some thousands, mainly workingmen and women, through Power Tower to the old Town Square and Parliament.

Whatever the near future has in store for this Nation any self-respecting individual must hold in the highest honor not only the remarkable conduct of its leaders but also the behavior of the masses generally.

As for the general public foreigners have seen evidence of an inner discipline which it is questionable whether Western democracies could equal. Had there been one shot or a bomb then the sensational press of the world would have splashed it across front pages, but such behavior as this, it now seems, will probably be forgotten except by every foreign observer who has been present. These people by their present attitude and for their very constructive work of two decades will not go down forever.

Cheered Mayor's Appeal

They cheered Mayor Peter Zenkle's radiocast this morning to the echo throughout the streets of this city, "If others have forsaken us in this hour of tragic destiny let us not forsake ourselves. No human power is omnipotent or eternal. We have shown vital power in time of dire distress before."

In this present crisis radiocasts from loud speakers on main streets have done valuable service in informing the general public of events and been effective in appeals for discipline. Certain foreign press and radio reports scattered all kinds of false reports about conditions generally, implying that rioting, unrest, and chaos had been due to Communist activities. Your correspondent here has not yet seen evidence of these factors.

Karel Capek whose radiocasts and articles in Lidove Noviny during this crisis are among the most moving things one could hear or read nowadays, today writes, "A prayer for this evening." It might well be said in many an Anglo-Saxon church. It is a prayer for faith, inner strength, and active love.

"Our Nation," he says, "has lost nothing of its honor, only a piece of its body. . . . We believe on our side and in our action there lies more of a future that will grow and bear fruit than on side of might and temporal power. Truth, since it is eternal, is stronger than might. . . . All force must fall before the universal human need for freedom, peace, and equality of human beings and Nations."

The majority of Prague's population remained quietly at home last night though some thousands of the younger generation organized huge processions and paraded the main streets carrying national flags, singing national songs, and shouting demands for a military dictatorship.

Such cries as "Long live the Army" and "Down with France," "Down with Chamberlain," "Down with Runciman" filled the air.

Today again a large crowd is still parading the chief square, the "Vaclavske namesti," many of whom have cried themselves hoarse during the past 15 hours, but it is astounding what discipline and restraint have been maintained. There has been no rioting or window breaking, and the worst have been the cries of indignation when passing any French shop or agency.

Parliament, it is now understood, will not be summoned until after the results of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's visit to Godesberg are known. Grave doubts exist here as to what the Reich will do during the coming week end. Even if Mr. Chamberlain and Herr Hitler agree, it is clear that the dismemberment of the German areas is an extremely delicate matter, which will take weeks, if not months, to arrange satisfactorily. Yet quite an open statement from Berlin indicates, if nothing more, that it will be only a matter of days, and then the question is where are the Germans going to stop?

Public Told in Broadcast

The grim reality that Czechoslovakia stands alone, deserted by its allies and friends, came home to this people last night as they listened to a radiocast statement describing the developments of the last few days between the Government and the diplomatic representatives of England and France.

As one newspaper phrases it, the character of the "Bartered Bride" from Smetana's famous opera presents the best description of the Czech's feeling at the present moment. For the nation has, to him, been bartered, not as in the opera to an unknown bridegroom, but to one whom the bride had long refused to accept and now has to take on the advice and compulsion of so-called friends.

It is but natural that bitterness and sorrow should fill the thought of the older generations, who, not only for 20 years, but throughout their lives, have lived for the democratic ideal and seen the Western democracies as the best expression of this principle when everything was cast aside, including the right to appeal to international arbitration, around which all hopes of postwar years have been built up.

The irony of this situation increased when one remembers that no one has done more to foster international understanding on this basis than the President of this Republic.

Czech People Disillusioned

It may be incomprehensible to certain persons abroad why the Czechs should be so concerned at Mr. Chamberlain's desire to barter away some of their territory. But even if he is successful the methods by which this has been achieved have left the Czech leaders with no illusions as to what France and England think of their principles when future crises such as this arise.

The Czech Nation was officially informed of what had happened in a broadcast made on behalf of the Propaganda Minister, Hugo Vavrecka. Only a few days ago Mr. Vavrecka was appointed Minister of Propaganda and this was his first message to the Nation. This proclamation stands out, as have all statements of Czech statesmen throughout this crisis, as a model of restraint and dignity—a statement of which this Nation in such a situation as this may be justly proud.

Czech Army Keeps Guard on Border

By the Associated Press

Kriebnitz (on the Czechoslovak Fortified Frontier) Sept. 22

Reinforced Czechoslovak troops, many of them unaware that their Government had decided to cede Sudeten Bohemia to Germany, stood by their guns at the northern border today.

Along anti-tank lines, beside field gun emplacements and in machine-gun nests sentries maintained the vigilant watch they have kept since May 21, when reserves were sent to the frontier.

The Czechoslovak Army, meanwhile, strengthened its lines across the Sudeten Mountains.

Czech Press Voices Sorrow

PRAGUE, Sept. 22 (AP)—Czechoslovakia's press was united today on one thing—sorrow for the dwindling Republic. Some of the comments follow:

The Poledni List: "Like a house of cards, everything collapsed in one day. The people must decide for themselves what was the cause of today's boundless misfortune. We must begin a new life. We must learn to depend on ourselves alone."

Venkov, organ of the Czechoslovak Agrarian Party: "Beyond our borders we have no friends. We have not a single sympathetic neighbor. Our greatest security is our army."

The Ranny Noviny: "We know bitter times have begun for the Czechoslovakian State and people. All pressure which England and France should have brought to bear on Berlin was turned on us. It is not necessary to conceal the fact that honorable citizens of France and England are ashamed of their Governments. Nor can it be denied that matters still may change because neither Chamberlain nor Daladier represented the real sentiments of their people."

The Prager Mittag: "In a world in which we hear only expressions of hate toward Czechoslovakia and its leaders we cannot but feel proud of the brave spirit of democracy which is manifesting itself here."

Churchill Assails Partition Plan As 'Fatal Delusion'

LONDON (AP)—Winston Churchill, wartime First Lord of the Admiralty, declared Sept. 21 that "the partition of Czechoslovakia under Anglo-French pressure amounts to complete surrender by the western democracies to the Nazi threat of force.

In a statement issued after his return from an airplane trip to Paris, Mr. Churchill, often a rebel within the ranks of the Conservative Party, said:

"Acceptance of Herr Hitler's terms involves a prostration of Europe before the Nazi power, of which the fullest advantage certainly will be taken.

"The idea that safety can be purchased by throwing a small state to the wolves is a fatal delusion.

"Parliament should be called without further delay."

Suit Is Withdrawn Against Magazine

NEW YORK (AP)—A $30,000 damage suit brought by the American Civil Liberties Union against the American Mercury Magazine has been withdrawn in favor of arbitration by H. L. Mencken, writer and former editor of the magazine, the Mercury announced Sept. 21.

The suit arose from an article by Harold Lord Varney which said the Civil Liberties Union was "doing the most fruitful work to advance the so-called class war in America today."

Mr. Mencken's verdict, published in the current issue of the magazine, was that "the record" did not support Mr. Varney's allegations of fact, but that there was enough other evidence in the record to justify an unfriendly critic's challenging the Union's impartiality "in certain cases."

Jewish Music Barred

ROME, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Italian radio broadcasting system has conformed to the Government's anti-Semitic policy. It announced no music by Jewish composers would be broadcast. The ban extends to recordings by Jewish artists.

Reich Press Hints Ousting of Benes In New Demands

BERLIN, Sept. 22 (AP)—The controlled German press indicated today that the resignation of President Benes of Czechoslovakia was one of the demands Reichsführer Hitler was presenting to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in their meeting at Godesberg.

There were intimations the British Prime Minister would find that the proposals for meeting Herr Hitler's demands which Britain and France compelled the Prague Government to accept, no longer would meet the situation.

"Prague accepted, but too late," said the Lokal Anzeiger, evidently inspired.

Referring to the expected demand for the Czechoslovak President's retirement, the Westdeutscher Beobachter, National Socialist organ for the Cologne district, said:

"There can not be any discussion with criminals. The game is over—this Herr Benes may as well realize."

"Benes, We Are Watching You," the noonday newspaper Am Wittag observed in an editorial in heavy type. Referring to a reported plan to establish a new Soviet Republic in Eastern Europe, which it said "can not pass unheeded," the editorial continued:

"These are shadows of coming events cast upon Godesberg. Who will blame us if despite the great importance of the Godesberg meeting we are unable to divert our attention from Prague and our Sudeten co-nationals."

Meanwhile Germany seems to be getting ready for a triumphal entry into Czechoslovakia. Among other evidences is the fact that a German-Italian automobile rally, or friendship tour from Berlin to Rome in which hundreds of motorcars and motorcycles of all classes were to have participated, has been canceled "for a technical reason."

Baldwin Visits King

LONDON, Sept 22 (AP)—Former Minister Earl Baldwin made a surprise call on the King as Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain flew today to the German Rhineland.

Earl Baldwin, who led the Nation through the crisis of Edward VIII's abdication, lunched with Mr. Chamberlain yesterday.

His visit to Buckingham Palace aroused quick political speculation, for he is known to be extremely friendly with Mr. Anthony Eden, who served as Foreign Minister under both Earl Baldwin and Mr. Chamberlain.

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Czech Officials Leave Sudetens To German Rule

EGER, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 22 (AP)—Czechoslovak soldiers, gendarmes, and police began retiring from the Sudeten German region at midday today as the first step toward carrying out the annexation of the territory by Germany.

Administration of Eger was handed over to Sudeten Germans this morning. Asch, where Sudeten leader Konrad Henlein has his home, worked faster and had Czechoslovak officials out before midnight last night.

Peaceful transfer of authority was effected after negotiations during the night between Sudeten Germans and army and police officials.

The post offices, telephone and telegraph services and part of the railway administration was taken over by Sudeten Germans.

The Eger Municipal Government was placed in the hands of four men—two newspaper men, one doctor and one lawyer. Sudeten authorities said this was typical of the Provisional Government in all Sudetenland. Plans had been made carefully ahead of time.

Sudeten Germans painted black crosses on their Czechoslovak automobile license plates as a sign that they were valid no longer. Some covered the plates with small Swastika flags.

Eger banks, most of them branches of Prague institutions, began shipping Czechoslovak coins back to Prague. Sudeten authorities reported one bank sent back 30,000 Czechoslovak crowns (quoted at approximately $0,034 each) and said the switch from crowns to marks as legal tender would be made by later agreement between Prague and Berlin.

Few Jews are left in Eger. Germans opposed to the Nazis, and Czechoslovak civilians either already have gone or are preparing to leave. Most of them rushed out before the ink was dry on the Prague Government's acceptance of French-British demands for settlement with Adolf Hitler.

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British Push German Accord—Hungarians and Poles Ask, What About Us?

European Peace the Aim, Chamberlain Claims

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 22—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain flew to Godesberg today, accompanied by a retinue which included typists, thus indicating that he hopes to bring back from the talks with Reichsführer Hitler at least one draft pact dealing with the Czech dispute, and probably other preliminary agreements dealing with the wider issues of European peace.

On leaving here he declared that he hoped to bring back a peaceful settlement of the Czech problem as an essential preliminary to a better understanding between Britain and Germany.

"That in its turn," he added, "is an indispensable foundation of European peace. European peace is what I am aiming at and I hope that this journey may open the way to get it.

Confronted by New Demands

On the surface, however, Mr. Chamberlain faces a situation which has deteriorated fast since his last meeting with the Reichsführer. The Anglo-French plan which Britain and France forced the Czechs to accept on the penalty of being left to be torn to pieces, not merely by one hungry neighbor but by three, deals only with the Sudetens.

Edward Raczynski, Polish Ambassador to London, and George Barcza, Hungarian Minister, called on the Foreign Minister, Viscount Halifax, yesterday to ask what was to be done about the Poles in the Teschen area, and the Hungarians along the bank of the Danube in South Slovakia.

Lord Halifax, it is understood, replied that the Polish and Hungarian claims could be left until later because no danger of war existed in their case. But Warsaw appears quite prepared to repair the omission. Poland has called some quarter of a million men to the colors, reinforced its guards along the Czech frontier, and denounced the Polish-Czech agreement of 1925 which regulated the position of the Polish minority.

Some of the Polish papers are even talking of the necessity of establishing a common frontier with Hungary in order to erect a "bastion of peace" across Central Europe. If this were done it would mean the partition of Slovakia without any reference to the right of self-determination upon which the claims against Czechoslovakia for cession of minority areas are based.

Two New Potential Friends

Naturally when the Chamberlain-Hitler talks get under way the question of the Polish and Hungarian claims is bound to arise because the Reich cannot afford to lose two new potential friends. Yet if Britain agrees on these claims it would be going beyond what the Czechs already have been made to accept. The new Government in Prague, in which both the Slovaks and military elements are more strongly represented would find it even harder to make fresh concessions than the last one found in making the great sacrifice of Sept. 21.

Studying the British reaction, it would be invidious to suggest at this stage that the outcome might parallel the protests against the Hoare-Laval plan. On that occasion, Parliament was in session. Even so, it took several days before opinion inside and outside Parliament crystallized into an overwhelming demand for a reversal of the proposal to partition Ethiopia.

Today Parliament is in recess and its members are scattered, thus making it difficult either to organize those who oppose the present Government's policy or to find out what the "back bench" members think.

But there are as yet no signs of any big breakaway from the Government, and the correspondence columns of The Times show many influential supporters for the official policy.

Nevertheless if Mr. Chamberlain were to return from Godesberg with news that Herr Hitler demands yet further sacrifices from the Czechs there would be real evidence of satisfaction from many Government supporters should Mr. Chamberlain also say he had answered by a categorical "No."

Protests Meetings Held

Meanwhile, resolutions of trade union and peace groups, as well as protest meetings in London and elsewhere, indicate that a section of the British public feels that the Czechs have been made to surrender more than enough already. This protest has been joined by a number of provincial Conservative newspapers such as the Yorkshire Post and the Leeds Mercury.

Mr. Winston Churchill, former First Lord of the Admiralty, in a statement issued yesterday came out strongly against what he called "complete surrender by Western democracies to the National Socialist threat of force."

The speech of former Foreign Minister Anthony Eden at Stratford-on-Avon yesterday which was critical was, however, couched in general terms. Though he did not mention the word Czechoslovakia there is no doubt that he disapproves of what he called "continued retreat."

Mr. Eden's reference to the fact that foreign autocracies are no novelty to Britain was emphasized by his declaration that "in the ultimate event we have been obliged to call at halt."

He added:

"We have stood firm for those twin conceptions of liberty and law which to Englishmen and Americans alike provide the only firm basis of true civilization.

"In the past, in these periods of stress and challenge we always in the end prevailed. I have no doubt we would prevail again. Whatever opinion we may hold of the recent policies of governments, upon this we are all agreed that the British people have not changed. They are as stable and resolute as ever before in their history.

"It is as well that foreign countries should recognize this."

Wide World

Chief Aides in Hitler's Occupations

Paved Way in Austria and Sudeten Area

This picture of Konrad Henlein (right) and Dr. Seyss-Inquart was taken at Nuremberg as the Sudeten Führer and the Austrian National Socialist chief shared in the review of German military units at the party rally at which the Reichsführer hinted what was to come.

Poland Demands Teschen Slip In Protection of Minority

WARSAW, Sept. 21 (AP)—Poland prepared today to claim a slice of the Teschen district in northern Czechoslovakia—as it appeared here the Republic of the Czechs and Slovaks was about to undergo a drastic amputation of all minority districts.

A comuniqué announced that the Polish Minister in Prague, Casimir Papee, had called on Foreign Minister Kamil Krofta with a note announcing that Poland expects territory in Czechoslovakia inhabited by Poles to be treated the same way as the Sudeten areas.

The note also denounced the Polish-Czechoslovak Treaty of 1925 on treatment of the Polish minority of some 100,000 in Czechoslovakia.

The communiqué said the Polish Ambassadors in London and Paris had informed the British and French Governments of Poland's attitude toward the London proposals for a Czechoslovak-German solution.

A Polish press agency, Iskra, said that Polish military authorities had decided to retain an unannounced number of conscripts whose army service was to have expired Sept. 15.

Warsaw was jubilant over the events in Prague. Crowds marched to the Hungarian Legation to manifest solidarity with that country, which also has a minority in Czechoslovakia.

Students paraded the streets in trucks distributing leaflets and shouting through megaphones, "Hurrah for the Poles of Teschen Silesia! Down with the Czechs!"

By the Associated Press

Czechoslovakia's agreement to cede the Sudetenland to Germany recalls the historic three partitions of the Kingdom of Poland.

The first was in 1772, Prussia, Russia, and Austria in two treaties taking away about one-fifth of Poland's population and one-fourth of her territory. These powers contended that readjustment of their boundaries at Poland's expense would be the best way to maintain Europe's equilibrium. The Polish Parliament consented under severe pressure.

In 1792, Russian troops invaded Poland, and Prussia joined the Russians. In 1793, the two countries effected the second partiaion, Russia getting all the eastern provinces of Poland, and Prussia most of Great Poland. The kingdom was reduced to one-third its original size.

The Poles, desperate, fought back. In 1794, there was a general uprising, and both Russians and Prussians were driven back. But here Austrian troops rushed in, Warsaw was captured by fresh Russian troops, and the Polish monarchy was finished. In 1795, the three powers distributed among themselves the remainder of the country, and King Stanislaus abdicated.

Hungary Asks Same Freedom For Magyars as the Sudetens

BUDAPEST, Sept. 22 (AP)—It was officially announced today that Hungary, through its Minister to Prague, handed a note to the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, Kamil Krofta, this morning requesting rights for Hungarian minorities in Czechoslovakia, equal to those which may be granted the Sudeten German minority.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Sept. 22—Hungary's supreme efforts to convince the world of the necessity of revising boundaries are moving toward a climax. Every force at the disposal of the nation is being mobilized. The Ministerial Council met; the press has concentrated its whole attention on the matter of freeing Hungarians in Czechoslovakia. The organ of the Hungarian National Front has ordered its members to stand ready to "march into land which the Czechs "stole" from Hungary.

Demand Magyars

In mass demonstrations throughout Budapest last night, Hungarians of all political faiths joined in demands that the Government give them an immediate order to march into Czechoslovakia unless it cedes to Hungary regions where 700,000 Magyars live.

"Let's march now," and "down with the Czechs" were cries frequently heard.

The mass meeting, however, lacked enthusiasm. The masses dread war and instinctively fear German hegemony. They are not very happy to see Herr Hitler appear as their savior and were not pleased by the extreme prominencef which National Socialists assumed in the demonstrations. For most of the common people here, this day brings great anxiety, for if Herr Hitler triumps they feel they won't triumph, while if the Reichsführer doesn't triumph they won't gain either.

A spokesman of the Hungarian Foreign Office said Hungary could not accept Czechoslovakia's surrender of the Sudeten German territory to Reichführer Adolph Hitler as a final solution of the minorities issue.

Still further to incite the Hungarian people many Budapest papers have featured lurid atrocity stories describing alleged acts of terrorism perpetrated by Czechs upon Hungarians.

Frontier Visited

In spite of this intense interest, however, which the whole Nation shares in this question, Hungary is surprisingly quiet. This correspondent just made a long trip along the Czech-Hungarian border and found conditions almost entirely normal.

Border towns are as tranquil as they have been for a decade while plowing and gathering potatoes progresses peacefully along the Hungarian frontiers. There is no massing of Hungarian soldiers along the border.

Hungary is showing self-control and discipline as Dr. Bela Imredy, its Premier, advised, offering no provocation. But the whole Nation is united in demanding liberation of Hungarians in Czechoslovak territory.

'Friends Could Not Help Us,' Say Czechs in Communiqué

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 22 (AP)—Following is the text of the communiqué in which the Czechoslovak Government last night announced its acceptance of the Anglo-French plan for meeting Adolf Hitler's demands:

After 20 years of peace we were overtaken by a violent crisis. Dynamic political forces emanating from our neighboring States threatened our lands. We faced the necessity of meeting, with our own power, a much more powerful adversary which confronted us.

Even previously we had to depend upon their (our friends') help, but when we were threatened with force it became evident that the European crisis had become so serious that our friends advised us to purchase freedom and peace by sacrifices, inasmuch as they could not help us.

Two great Powers told us with the full weight of their conviction and authority that only by territorial sacrifices on our part could security and peace be assured.

We wished to suggest a settlement of the dispute by arbitration, but the suggestion was rejected by others.

England and France, two democracies, informed us that solution by arbitration could not solve the difficulty.

Faced Threat of War

It was their opinion that peace and freedom could not be established by such procedure. They informed us that they could not extend aid in the event we were attacked by Germany and they were of the opinion such a conflict would have been inevitable had Czechoslovakia refused to cede the territories of the German population.

Inasmuch as Russia was willing to come to our help only on condition that France came first and moreover only after the League of Nations should have determined that Czechoslovakia was attacked and that Germany was the aggressor, we found ourselves facing a threat of war, menacing not only the State, but associated Nations as a whole.

The Government is determined to maintain peace and order and independence under the new conditions which confront it. The President of the Republic and the Government could do nothing but accept the suggestions of the two Powers and the beginning of discussions for further negotiations.

Nothing else remained because we were alone.

The Government will lead the State further till we see hope that the National Assembly will not oppose appropriate alterations of the law which will be presented to it.

We will defend freedom, self-sufficiency, and independence under the new conditions, strengthened by the love of all people who belong to our State.

At 5 p. m. Foreign Minister Dr. Kamil Krofta received the Ministers of France and England and presented to them the Government's answer to the démarche which they had presented to the President of the Republic at 2 a. m.

In its answer the Czechoslovak Government initiated negotiations for a formal solution of the nationalities problem in the manner which the ministers proposed on Sept. 19.

These proposals were intended to give the Czechoslovak people and its vital interests freedom of development, which will be guaranteed by international agreement.

Way Opened to Negotiations

We emphasize that this answer of our Government to the proposals of the British and French Governments will in no way alter the present legal standing of the State, and that our answer merely initiates negotiations for the regulation of this problem.

Farmers, workers, industralists, employers and soldiers, all remain at your old posts and do your duty. Remember that you cannot do anything to your advantage by violence or demonstrations on the streets. By such action you would merely injure our State, which needs unity, endurance, and strength to shield it against dangers.

Authorities everywhere continue in their usual duties. Laws and decrees remain valid. Court and functionaries of the Republic pursue their duties in the entire State.

Protection of citizens is assured. Do not permit yourselves to be moved to inconsidered actions by agitators and provocateurs. Do not be depressed. Remain firm to your faith in the Republic.

German citizens of our frontier territories have nothing to fear because of what the future has in store for them, or because of their private or national interests. They need not be concerned for their security.

Our State and Administration remain responsible to the world for the protection of the interests and security of the whole population, Czech and German. This responsibility will be met, now as previously, by our authorities.

Anyone who would try to impede the settlement contemplated by the great Powers would merely injure the interests of the German population.

Presidential Big Fish To Grace Museum Walls

WASHINGTON (AP)—Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt of the Smithsonian Institution has informed President Roosevelt that among the specimens collected on his recent southern cruise were two new species of fish, one new palm and one or two new shells.

Mr. Roosevelt had Dr. Schmitt to luncheon yesterday to hear the scientific results of the trip, on which the zoologist accompanied the presidential party.

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Here are the simple facts about Allerton Club Residences.

They provide, at extremely moderate cost, a smart address, a convenient mid-city location, the environment of congenial fellow guests, COMPLETE hotel service PLUS the extra facilities of a private club.

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Recipes on package
Mother's, too. It takes so little cooking time!

SO DIFFERENT...THESE SAME SHOES!
Same Pediforme "forme", same patterning, but distinctive in variations of purposes, styles . . . and price ranges! It's an education to many to see a famous footwear principle so broadly applied to a whole family's needs . . . or the footwear "changes" of the active individual. And one pair may cost half as much as the other!
Pediforme
our "conference shoe fitting" covers everything!
A man's man shoe . . . man style, man stride, man strength (balance without weight)! No. 611 . . in Black Kid, Brown or Black Calf.

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BANANA LOVERS! HERE'S A REAL TREAT FOR YOU
A grand new cake with true banana flavor

This luscious cake didn't "just happen." It was made over and over again before the final recipe was decided upon. Every ingredient was carefully studied. A touch of ginger was found to be the seasoning that best brought out the true banana flavor. And Spry, the new, ALL-vegetable shortening, gave a grand fine-grained, delicate cake.

Make this cake today but be sure to use Spry and follow the easy recipe below! Try the Spry way for flakier pastry, crisper fried foods, too.

Banana Cream Cake

½ cup Spry
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon ginger
1½ teaspoons vanilla
1 cup sugar
2 eggs, unbeaten
2 cups sifted flour (cake flour preferred)
2 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon soda
¼ cup sour milk
1 cup mashed bananas
1 cup heavy cream, whipped
¼ cup sifted confectioners sugar
¼ teaspoon vanilla
2 bananas, sliced

Combine Spry, salt, ginger and vanilla. Add sugar gradually and cream until light and fluffy. (Done so quickly with *triple-creamed* Spry!) Add eggs, one at a time, beating thoroughly after each addition. Sift flour, baking powder and soda together 3 times.

Add small amounts of flour to creamed mixture, alternately with combined milk and bananas, beating after each addition until smooth. Pour batter into two 8-inch layer pans greased with Spry. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 25 to 30 minutes.

Whip the cream and add sugar and vanilla. Put layers together with whipped cream and sliced bananas and spread whipped cream over top of cake. Garnish with sliced bananas.

(All measurements in this recipe are level)

The new, purer ALL-vegetable shortening
TRIPLE-CREAMED!

Put a sparkle in your breakfasts with HARTLEY'S IMPORTED MARMALADE NOW 25¢

NOW! TODAY!
STRAWBERRIES Field-Fresher
than berries in season!

TODAY . . . months past the berry season . . . Birds Eye brings you a miracle!

Honest-to-goodness FIELD-FRESH strawberries!

Ripened on the vine! And with the berry-patch flavor sealed in only 4 hours after picking! YES . . . sweeter, juicier berries than the kind you ordinarily get even in the middle of June!

Here's why:

Ordinary strawberries (even in June) are shipped to the market a little green—and allowed to ripen on the long trip in. Otherwise, they'd reach you over-ripe and mushy. Now you know—and we know—that the best place for a berry to ripen is on the plant, *not in a freight car.* (It's those last few hours on the plant that make the difference between a *great* berry and one that's just so-so.)

Picked at sun-ripened peak!

So we pick our BIRDS EYE STRAWBERRIES at their sweetest, blushing-est peak—at the time they're almost gushing with juice.

We gently drop them into *small* baskets. This prevents bruising. We sort them with a jeweler's eye—discard all "seconds" and those off-size.

We next take the plump, choice ones—quickly hull them—wash them—slice them—package them. And pop them into an amazing quick-freezing machine *located right near the fields!*

Field-Freshness SEALED IN!

This machine is a miracle in itself. (And it's exclusive with Birds Eye.) It shoots out a flash of Arctic cold 25 degrees *below* zero. So swiftly is this cold applied that it actually catches the strawberry freshness at its dewiest peak *and seals it in for you!* Seals in the freshness, mind you, not "days old" but *hours young!* That's why we can bring you TODAY—NOW—really and truly FIELD-FRESH strawberries—the kind you used to pick at Grandpa's farm and gobbled on the spot!

Hulled! Washed! Ready to serve!

Try a box of these grand Birds Eye Strawberries tonight. (*One box is equal to a full quart of whole berries and serves four generously.*) They come all ready to serve. Nothing to hull. No hard, green berries to sort out. No spoiled ones to throw away.

Serve with cream—or treat the family to a good, old-fashioned short-cake.

P.S. Money back if Birds Eye Strawberries aren't the sweetest, most glorious-tasting berries you ever lifted to your lips. (Important—Follow carefully simple directions for serving, printed on the box.)

MORE THAN 60 FOODS BROUGHT TO YOU BY THIS MODERN-MIRACLE METHOD

There are more than 60 different kinds of Birds Eye Vegetables—Fruits—Fish—Poultry—and Meats. All brought to your table at plumpest peak of goodness through our patented process of quick-freezing. A process that actually seals in fresh-cut tenderness by applying a terrific North Pole cold *instantaneously!*

Don't confuse Birds Eye Frosted Foods with "cold storage" foods. Compare them only to the *finest* foods you've ever eaten. All top quality—all come cleaned, trimmed, ready to serve or cook. Less work for you. Join the thousands of women who are setting better tables, thanks to this modern package way of buying perishable foods.

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FROSTED FOODS
The Foods with the Freshness "sealed in!"

Special! Effective Sept. 22 through 28th only!
BIRDS EYE STRAWBERRIES 23¢ REG. 25¢ 10-OZ. BOX

If you don't know the name of your nearest Birds Eye Dealer, write: Frosted Foods Sales Corporation 250 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

How to Judge PWA Projects: Jacksonville Sets Example

(Continued from Page 1)

Bond, District No. 2, Baldwin, $30,000.

In preparation for this vote, Jacksonville took steps to inform its voters in a way that assumes national significance on a subject that is timely wherever local funds are proposed to match Federal loans or grants. In Jacksonville's case, the funds were to be outright grants, not to be repaid.

Civic Groups Invited

Mayor George C. Blume headed the City and County officials who invited civic groups to take part in preparing the factual report. On July 25 a letter was sent out, signed by Mayor Blume, Fred M. Valz, Chairman of the City Commission; Tom Marshall, President of the City Council; James G. Cary, Chairman of County Commissioners, and W. C. Rivers, Chairman of the School Board.

"The money to be spent," the letter said, "will find its way into every trade channel in our community during the next three years. It is not likely that so generous an opportunity will ever again be presented for making improvements that must ultimately be made in the progress of our City and County.

"It is quite as necessary that we see that we take prompt and full advantage of our opportunity as it is to see that in our zeal we do not go beyond sane and sound bounds."

The committee of 91 met as a result of this appeal. It represented such organizations as the Engineering Professions Club, Springfield Improvement Association, Railway Employees' League, Democratic Women, Civitan Club, Junior Woman's Club, Rotary, Lions, Masonic Club, etc.

The committee organized itself into subcommittees and went to work gathering what every well-informed voter should know. The compass by which they steered is summed up in the following paragraph from the Mayor's letter:

"We believe that each proposal should be carefully analyzed from the point of view of the public and a statement made showing as briefly as possible the considerations both 'for' and 'against' the several proposals. This being done, we feel that in each instance the freeholders may be relied upon to make a correct decision."

In its statement for procedure, the committee strengthened its nonpartisan policy as follows:

"The Civic Improvement Committee will simply seek and give the facts, whether they be favorable or unfavorable. Nor shall the action of the committee in making findings of the facts be construed to mean that any organization appointing a person to serve on the committee is 'for' or 'against' any project."

Main Committees

The main subcommittees were on bonded indebtedness, fact-finding committee on improvements proposed by City, County, and schools, and the committee on dissemination of facts to freeholders.

From their labors resulted a printed report of 31 pages, complete with index. Dated Aug. 30, the report preceded the election by more than three weeks. It opens with general information about Jacksonville and Duval County, including its assessed valuations, cost of Government, and changes in population over the past two decades.

The proposed bond projects are then presented in summarized form, with Federal and local participation clearly listed side by side.

Each item is then taken up in turn, headed by its total cost, Federal grant, and the proposed bond issue. Under the Arlington bridge, for example, voters were advised that a tax increase of 3.21 mills on the present assessed value "will be necessary to pay interest and amortize debt the first year." The actual increase in taxes as dollars and cents is listed on page 21.

Showing Tax Cost

Page 21 turns out to be a crystal-clear table showing that the total unit tax cost per $100 of present tax levy by all taxing authorities would amount to $14.99 the first year, and $11.28 on an average year, over the period of all the proposed bonds. Each item, such as the Arlington bridge, is listed separately.

The report is replete with tables showing bonded debts and sinking funds, the Jacksonville City bonds—retired, issued, and refunded, and other data the voters should know before marking those powerful crosses in the squares to the right on their ballots.

It is still an open question whether the voters deliberately allowed the proposed Federal-local spending program to go by default, because of the factual material presented, or whether they found the tables formidable and stayed away from the polls through sheer apathy.

The City and County Governments unquestionably gave an opportunity for civic groups to make their voices heard.

Flint Is Proud of Its 1939 Models

Wide World

Visiting Automobile Officials Make Merry in Michigan

Top: Final inspection at Chevrolet Plant in Flint. Bottom: Bird's-eye view of Buick Motor Company. Right: Buick officials ride in 1906 model. Front seat, left to right: Douglas Lees, Assistant Service Manager Noyes-Buick Company, Boston; Harlow H. Curtice, President Buick Division, General Motors Corporation; back seat, left to right: W. F. Hufstader, Buick General Sales Manager; C. D. Paige, Treasurer Noyes-Buick Company, Boston; H. J. C. Miller, Buick Assistant General Sales Manager, New York. In circle: Miss Frances O'Brien, chosen "Queen" of the Flint Motor Festival.

Owners Rush for Exemption Under Homestead Tax Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—One hundred and thirty thousand property holders are busy filling out official requests for exemptions from homestead taxes, provided in a bill passed by the recent legislature. Individual savings will depend on whether the homestead is in a city or on a farm; for the law, which put Mississippi among 12 states to allow such relief, in some form, provides less exemption for the town than for the country dweller.

A $5,250,000 appropriation, to be met by increases in tobacco, beer, and ad valorem levies, will help replace revenue lost because of homestead exemptions. The $6,000,000 treasury surplus which has arisen from sales and income tax revenue will be drawn upon for the remaining deficit.

Rural homesteads are entirely exempt up to an assessed value of $5,000 and 160 acres of land. Their owners, however, must pay "debt service levies," which are levies made to pay annual interest on bonds previously sold and to provide a sinking fund for the retirement of the bonds as they become due.

Owners taxed in municipalities are relieved of part of their taxes up to an assessed homestead valuation of $5,000. They have exemption in the school maintenance tax, which constitutes from one-third to 80 per cent of the urban maintenance taxes. They must, however, be levied upon for all other City maintenance taxes.

About $80 a Year

In Jackson, eight mills will be eliminated from the taxpayer's bill. If his house is assessed at $2,000 on both County and City rolls, he will pay $40 to the City, instead of $53 as formerly; and $15 to the County, instead of $26.30. He thus saves $13, or 24.5 per cent on his municipal tax, under the exemption program, and $11.30, or 43 per cent, on his county bill. His total bill will therefore be $55, compared with $79.30 last year.

The average farmer has a house assessed at about $1,000 and probably 300 acres of land assessed at $10 per acre. With his house free from taxation except for debt service levies, as well as his 160-acre exemption, he is entirely exempt on $2,600 of the total assessed valuation. Naturally, the net tax saving varies, but the average saving would be about $80 a year.

There are 2,099 separate taxing districts in the State and in each district the saving will vary from 20 to 80 per cent, depending on the extent to which the district is in debt, since no debt-service levies are exempt.

To qualify for exemptions, both municipal and rural owners must live in their houses, and the 160 rural acres exempt must be within 5 miles of the homestead. Both types of owners must record title prior to July of each year for which exemption is desired, giving a description of the property, its assessed value, cost of any improvements and the amount for it and owed on it. Not more than four rooms can be rented and only eight boarders are permitted. The owner of a duplex is entitled to only half of the exemption, and an apartment house larger than a duplex, and garage apartments, are not exempt at all.

State Reimbursements

Cities are reimbursed by the State treasury for all losses sustained because of homestead exemptions. The largest City, Jackson, will receive a reimbursement of $82,678 from the State, it is estimated, since that is the amount which goes to the support of schools, and since municipalities are exempt from school maintenance taxes. Vicksburg owners will be relieved of 4.5 mills of the city's total 16.5 mill levy for city maintenance, with the city receiving about $18,221 from the State to cover revenue losses, compared to $66,809 under the original bill.

Aid of Sunday Teachers Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—A call to Sunday School teachers everywhere to "carry on work as never before" in helping to solve international problems is being sent out here from the World's Sunday School Association today, following its semi-annual meeting held yesterday. At this meeting, held at the Waldorf-Astoria, plans were announced for the 1940 convention to be held in Durban, South Africa.

Sir Harold Mackintosh, of Halifax, England, accompanied by his wife, Lady Mackintosh, were guests. Reminding his audience that "the quiet work of the Sunday School teacher is not to be ignored" at a time when vital world problems are to be solved, Sir Harold urged that all members put forth a maximum effort.

The Association represents nearly 40,000,000 Sunday School teachers and pupils in 51 countries.

"The Durban convention will be the first representative world gathering of Christian leaders ever held on the continent of Africa," Dr. Robert M. Hopkins, General Secretary of the Association, said.

The Durban meeting will mark the fiftieth anniversary of the Association and the 100th anniversary in honor of David Livingston, who left his home in Blantyre, Scotland, to carry on pioneer Sunday School work in Africa.

Among those who attended the gathering yesterday were Dr. Luther A. Weigle, New Haven, Conn., Chairman of the World Council of the Association; Dr. Hugh R. Munro, Montclair, N. J., Chairman of the North American Committee of the Association; F. E. Parkhurst, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Recording Secretary, and Paul Sturtevant, New York, Treasurer.

Old Vincennes To Clear Slums With U. S. Loan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VINCENNES, Ind. — Old Vincennes, known as the setting of an historical romance and as the oldest permanent settlement in Indiana, has stepped into line with the slum clearance movement. It has contracted for a loan with the U. S. Housing Authority and will build homes for 83 of its families.

"One of the smallest cities for which a loan contract has been approved to date," comments the Authority in announcing credit of $317,000 to the Indiana city. Vincennes has 17,564 inhabitants.

That this historic southern Indiana town "on the banks of the Wabash" should have a slum problem seems surprising to dwellers in the larger cities who suppose that they have something of a monopoly on bad housing. But the little city has industries and badly housed families like the big ones.

The local housing authority, in making its application for a loan, declared that Vincennes is "definitely an industrial city although it is located in the center of a great agricultural district." Then, too, it has recently gone through an oil boom, which brought a rush of oil field workers to the city without provision for their housing.

Like big cities, too, Vincennes has suffered from the slump in the building industry.

"Between 1927 and 1937, only 20 new dwellings were constructed by private business and none of them was for low-income families," the local housing authority reported. "During the same period, 275 dwelling places of the type usually occupied by families of small means were demolished."

The result was that very few vacant homes were left—only 20, to be exact. The city building inspector checked up the number of vacanies last April and found only that small number, and 15 of these he classed as "definitely sub-standard." In fact, he declared that 20 per cent of the inhabited dwellings of the city were unfit for human habitation.

Although demolition of unfit homes increases the housing shortage, Vincennes began such a program several years ago, and because it was begun, now has a proper site for its new public housing project. This is a three-block area in what was once known as the "Oklahoma Slum," a section near the river and convenient to some 15 factories, now virtually clear of buildings. Here the authority will build 82 row houses, with a social room for use of the tenants and a flat for the manager.

Vincennes doesn't expect to have any trouble filling the new homes.

Group Announces Two Loyalty Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The National Committee for Religion and Welfare Recovery has announced that the Loyalty Day which it annually sponsors in association with other religious, educational, and character-building institutions and agencies, will be observed in churches, cathedrals, synagogues, and temples on Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 1 and 2.

"Every citizen is cordially invited and every member is confidently expected in a house of worship on Loyalty Days," said the invitation.

This yearly call to worship is intended not only to mobilize all citizens in houses of worship on these two days but to maintain a higher average of church attendance throughout subsequent Sabbaths of the year, the Committee declared.

Flint's First Motor Festival Ushers in Notable New Models

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLINT, Mich., Sept. 22—Other cities may have their tulip festivals, their cherry festivals, their rhododendron fetes, their beauty pageants, but Flint is having its first annual Motor Festival, a mardi gras affair predicated upon its nerve center, the automobile.

The opening day has found this city in a gala air, bolstered by the return of thousands of factory workers to their benches and to the assembly lines in the automobile plants of this second largest automotive center in the United States.

Flint is thankful for its share of the current taste of prosperity, growing slowly but surely out of the second depression. For months many of its citizens have been out of work, laid off because of dwindling orders for new motorcars. But the horizon is brighter now, and Flint is making merry in the most pretentious community-wide affair it ever has attempted.

The festival, definitely planned as an annual event under the general sponsorship of the Flint Chamber of Commerce assisted by several other civic groups, got under way today. Large crowds thronged the downtown area, the laboring man mingling with the factory executive, all happy in the thought that they were doing their share toward focussing national attention upon this industrial center and in the belief that the pending introduction of new models will be instrumental in bringing back a measure of prosperity and security.

Great and near-great of the automobile world gathered here today to commemorate this city's position in the automobile industry. Today's merrymaking, however, is but a prelude to the three nights and two days that remain in the celebration.

Tonight all Flint, and much of the surrounding territory, will make merry. A parade is to be staged through the downtown area to Kearsley park where a fireworks display against the background of trees and stars will be the climax of this first day of celebration.

The mummers—an anticipated 5,000 participants employing huge inflated balloons—will wend their grotesque way through the costumed groups who will be competing for prizes. At the head of the mummers will be a drum major 12 feet tall, followed by a motley assortment of dragons, an elephant or two, the quintuplets (somewhat oversized, of course), giants and dragons.

Winding up the parade will be a dinosaur, 82 feet long. At least eight bands will be in the line of march. Boy Scouts, Junior Chamber of Commerce members, plant and city police will be on hand to assure protection to the anticipated large throng.

A note of safety is to be found in the fact that torches have been outlawed, special designed flashlights taking their place.

Tomorrow the celebration continues with a pageant which is to incorporate the coronation of the "Queen of the Motor Festival," Miss Frances O'Brien, an employee in the office of Chevrolet Motor Division in Flint. Miss O'Brien was selected more than a week ago by the Industrial Business Girls Club, being one of seven candidates from the automobile plants and General Motors Institute here. This club is an organization of civic-minded young women who work in the offices of the industrial plants of the city.

There are to be choral numbers by the Flint General Motors Chorus, an organization made up entirely of Flint plant workers. Also, there will be an extravaganza by 500 dancing girls, and many other program features. The coronation ceremonies are to take place in Flint's municipal Atwood Stadium.

A parade of transportation will be a major event of Saturday, the closing day of the festival. Many motor cars of early vintage are to take part, among them ancient Flint-made automobiles. Contrasting 1939 models of the two Flint-made motor cars—the Chevrolet and the Buick—will complete this moving pageant of transportation.

A street dance continuing the funmaking is to conclude the celebration on Saturday night.

But while Flint is busy with its merriment, underneath the glitter runs an economic tenor. This city is determined to make the automobile world fully conscious of its hard-earned station; it wants to become an even greater factor in the automobile industry. The spontaneous response on the part of the citizenry which this first Motor Festival has met makes evident that a community spirit and a desire for civic self-assertion has made this possible.

Rules

(Continued from Page 1)

cans to bottle it up. One of these five Southerners—William J. Driver of Arkansas—has been defeated by a New Dealer. Now Mr. O'Connor, who voted for the wage-hour bill, but otherwise opposed the New Deal, has also been defeated.

Two Committee Vacancies

This leaves two vacancies in the vital committee. By the rule of seniority, Adolph J. Sabath (D) of Illinois, will step into Mr. O'Connor's shoes. (It is an interesting fact that Mr. Sabath was born in Czechoslovakia.) Mr. Sabath is a New Dealer. New Dealers will do their best to fill the O'Connor and Driver vacancies with sympathizers. Even so, however, the Committee may be dominated by conservatives. The line-up will probably be six New Deal Democrats, four Southern conservative Democrats, and four Republicans. On most measures, however, the Southern Democrats will probably make common cause with the New Dealers.

The Administration is, of course, jubilant over Mr. O'Connor's defeat. His success in getting the Republican nomination by the device of running in two primaries really makes their happiness all the greater. Mr. O'Connor will be the great object lesson, the example No. 1, of the White House collection, to prove the allegation that the "purge-ees" really are Republicans at heart. Mr. O'Connor is now sailing under his true colors, it will be charged. There is the same feeling about Senators Millard E. Tydings, Walter F. George and Ellison D. Smith, against whom President Roosevelt made the charge of "conservative" without securing their defeat. It can be imagined that President Roosevelt would even be glad to have Mr. O'Connor back in the house this November as a "Republican." His membership in the Rules Committee is gone for good, and he would have to accept Republican Committee membership as a freshman member.

Trucking Strike Ends in New York With 4-Day Truce

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—New York City's "outlaw" trucking strike ended this morning as the truck drivers, union officials, and truck operators accepted a four-day truce. While trucks roll for the rest of the week, union officials, at last forced to recognize the unauthorized strike, and trucking officials will attempt to negotiate a final settlement. The strikers are demanding a five-day, 40-hour week, instead of 47 hours, and no reduction in the basic pay of $56.50.

Nevertheless an ominous note is still seen to hover over the situation, which resulted in momentarily tying up a considerable portion of New York City's business. The strikers, determined upon a quick acceptance of their demands, were today said to be ready to call for a vote upon a general trucking strike at a meeting on Sunday. This would mean that if the other truck drivers decide to support the three insurgent locals, the city would soon find itself unable to move its vast industrial output. Food would probably continue to move, but it is feared that widespread unemployment would result from a piling up of manufactures.

The truce came as the result of hours of negotiation at the City Hall offices of Acting Mayor Newbold Morris and over the wires with Mayor La Guardia in Los Angeles.

Although observers do not rule out the possibility of a general trucking strike, they do not hold it likely. The effectiveness of the partial strike in greatly reducing work on the World's Fair buildings, on the Sixth Avenue subway and in the garment district has shown the city's dependence upon the trucking industry. It is reported that if the possibility of a general strike looms, Mayor La Guardia will cut short his western visit and come home to settle it personally.

The strike, which started Sept. 15 and involved several thousand men, was without a single report of violence to the police.

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U. S. Supreme Court Justices Leave Vacations Behind as They Prepare for Opening the Fall Term

Louis D. Brandeis — Owen J. Roberts — Harlan F. Stone — Stanley Reed

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Pierce Butler — Top—Charles E. Hughes; Bottom—Hugo L. Black — James C. McReynolds

U. S. Supreme Court Justices Returning for Oct. 3 Opening

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 — The new Supreme Court session begins Oct. 3 and like children returning to their school, the eight justices are arriving from all over the United States, Canada, and Europe to take up once more their arduous labors.

Here is where they have been:

Mr. Justice Brandeis has been at Chatham on Cape Cod and has just returned to town. He has been writing a book.

Mr. Justice Butler went to his 500-acre estate in Maryland and also to a cottage at Blue Ridge Summit, in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Justice Stone after a trip to the west coast went to his home in Maine for the rest of the summer. Mrs. Stone took along her paints with which she is proficient.

Mr. Justice Roberts has been at "Bryn Coed," a farm whose Welsh name means "wooded top of the hill" in Pennsylvania. It has extensive gardens, orchard and dairy.

Chief Justice Hughes motored in Europe, from which he returned later to New England. Now he is back in the Capital.

Mr. Justice McReynolds visited friends and relatives in Nashville, and Elkton, Ky., and then went to Europe, visiting England, France, Holland, Germany and Czechoslovakia. He returned Sept. 19.

Mr. Justice Black, also back in the capital, visited friends in Colorado and Alabama, and has been in and out of the city.

Mr. Justice Reed rented a place at Nantucket Island, far from the intrusion of visitors.

Resources

(Continued from Page 1)

are about 4½ per cent and 39 per cent.

"Whereas, the Democratic nations control almost half of the total number of merchant vessels, the non-Democratic countries control only 1-5 of the world's total. The number of automobiles owned by the Democracies is well over 83 per cent compared with less than 5 per cent for the non-Democratic countries.

"The Democracies produce close to 62 per cent of the world's total output of gold which is still the universally accepted standard of value and indispensable as a medium in the event of serious complication. The non-Democratic countries produce less than 2 per cent of the world's annual output of the yellow metal. With regard to silver, the non-Democratic countries produce only 6½ per cent of the world's total compared with about 34½ per cent for the Democratic nations. Whereas, the currency in the Democratic countries is backed by a gold reserve of close to 79 per cent, the gold reserve in non-Democratic countries is only slightly in excess of 2 per cent, suggesting rather strongly the precarious position of the respective currencies of the non-Democratic countries.

"No reference was made to some of the minor countries which could be included within either category. The analysis is confined only to the major countries in each group and should suffice to enable one intelligently to appraise the relative position held today by the two major groups of nations, comprising on the one hand the Democracies, and on the other the aggressors."

World Power in Resources

The following statistics based on the 1937 Foreign Commerce yearbook and the Federal Reserve Bulletin of September 1938 show how the natural resources of the Democratic and Non-Democratic nations line up:

	Democracies		Non-Democracies	
	Total	In p.c. of World Total	Total	In p.c. of World Total
Area (sq. m.)	19,212,500	38.4	601,800	12.00
Population	727,229,000	34.6	204,817,000	9.70
Output wheat (bu)	1,506,000,000	43.4	395,000	.01
Rye (bu)	58,000,000	6.4	320,000,000	35.10
Oats (bu)	1,237,000,000	38.4	428,000,000	10.70
Corn (bu)	1,658,000,000	36.0	119,000,000	2.60
Barley (bu)	466,000,000	22.0	227,000,000	10.70
Rice (lbs)	82,197,000,000	63.2	30,510,000,000	24.00
Potatoes (bu)	1,199,730,000	14.7	1,798,737,000	22.50
Sugar beets (t)	11,581,000	16.1	13,333,000	18.50
Cane (t)	12,304,000	53.5	136,000	.60
Tobacco (lbs)	2,816,000,000	63.5	364,000,000	8.20
Cotton (bales)	18,161,000	60.1	...	...
Wool (lbs)	2,131,000,000	59.5	73,000,000	2.00
Silk (lbs)	728,000	.6	109,728,000	88.80
Rubber (t)	488,000	57.0	...	...
Coal & Lignite (t)	788,342,000	57.2	257,897,000	18.70
Pig Iron (t)	47,136,000	51.5	17,715,000	9.90
Petroleum (bbl.)	1,108,215,000	61.9	2,405,000	.10
Steel ingots (t)	68,649,000	56.1	26,344,000	21.60
Gold (oz)	21,766,000	61.9	687,000	1.90
Silver (oz)	86,022,000	34.4	16,147,000	6.50
Copper (t)	897,800	60.0	106,800	7.10
Lead (t)	765,900	51.9	194,000	13.20
Zinc (t)	782,700	53.1	196,980	13.40
Cotton spindles	90,285,000	60.2	27,232,000	18.10
Water power (dev.)	29,399,900	53.5	14,400,000	26.20
Water power (pot.)	183,500,000	38.9	21,000,000	4.40
Merchant Marine	14,560	46.7	6,025	20.00
Automobiles	33,312,936	83.3	1,971,053	4.90
Gold Rsrv (dlrs)	18,785,000,000	78.9	500,000,000	2.10

Largest PWA Scheme Found Non-Federal

WASHINGTON (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, PWA Administrator, said Sept. 22 that PWA's present non-Federal program, three months old, was its "largest and fastest."

Mr. Ickes based this statement on the launching of 5,592 non-Federal projects, which will cost $1,273,336,606.

Altogether, PWA has approved 6,583 Federal and non-Federal projects to cost $1,458,064,891 since President Roosevelt signed the 1938 PWA Act June 21. PWA has agreed to contribute $808,257,985 toward this work.

Opposition Grows in Paris

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 22—While the eyes of all France were anxiously fixed on the Chamberlain-Hitler meeting at Godesberg political opposition to the Anglo-French scheme for sacrificing Czechoslovakia continues to increase. Premier Edouard Daladier was reported to be having difficulties with some members of his cabinet.

The consent of half the Cabinet was said to have been won reluctantly to the "unanimous" Cabinet approval of the French-British plan on the condition that pressure brought to bear on Czechoslovakia would not include a threat to stand aside and watch it invaded by Germany.

Nevertheless, Mr. Daladier was able to refuse the Socialist demand for the summoning of Parliament, with the backing of his Radical Socialist followers in the hope of postponing the political crisis that is freely predicted for November when the Chamber meets again.

The Socialists—the largest single French party in Parliament—disavowed the Government's policy in a strongly worded resolution stating that: "Real and durable peace could only be founded collective security, on respect for independence of nations, and for freely contracted agreements."

It concluded by condemning the Franco-British plan as "diplomatic action which consists in imposing on a state without consulting it, and under threat of aggression, the sacrifice of its independence."

Soviet Pavilion At Fair Approved

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—The Board of Designs of the New York World's Fair has approved plans for a gigantic pavilion of Soviet Russia, according to Vasily V. Bourgman, Soviet Commissioner. The building will cover 66,000 feet and will be distinguished, it is reported, by its type of construction and by the materials used.

The building, two stories in height, will be in the form of a giant ellipse, facing toward Flushing River. In the center will rise a pylon of porphyry and white marble, while within will be an amphitheater of white marble. Especial interest attaches to the construction material, since various choice marbles of the Soviet Union will be used. These marbles will include the deep red and the mottled gray used in the construction of Lenin's Tomb in the Red Square, Moscow.

The Soviet exhibit, which will cost upward of $2,000,000, was designed by Boris M. Iofan, designer of Moscow's Palace of the Soviets, and Karo S. Alabian. The pavilion will be managed by 100 persons sent form Russia.

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Wonders of Research: Atoms Swing Out

Freezing points of liquids and melting points of solids studied by U. S. Bureau of Standards—Seeds aeons old made to sprout.

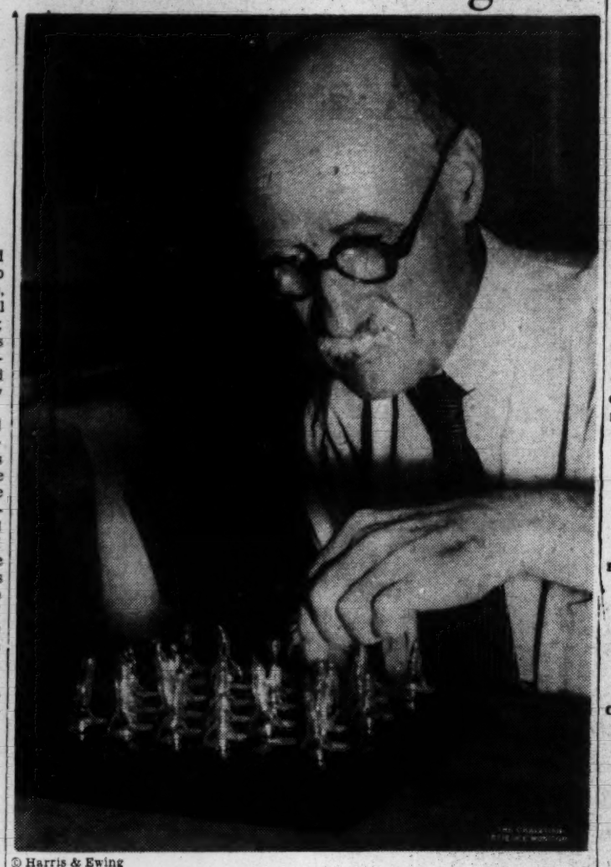
By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There are times when United States Government buyers want to know how certain of their purchases, like foodstuffs and chemicals, will stand up under cold temperatures; and to the U S Bureau of Standards falls the task of critically determining the freezing point of liquids and colloids. Upon Dr. N. Ernest Dorsey falls the brunt of the attack.

Of course the melting point and the freezing point of any pure substance is the same. Below 32 degrees Fahrenheit or 0 degrees Centigrade pure water is a solid—ice. Above those marks it is a liquid. Correspondingly, a mixture of ice and water is exactly at 32 degrees F. If one tries to heat it, the temperature remains the same until the ice has been melted, all the heat going into reducing the solid to a liquid. If cooling is attempted, the opposite happens. Heat leaves the water, with the result that it changes to solid ice. Farmers frequently take advantage of this in their vegetable cellars, placing a large pan of water near perishable products, knowing that water gives up heat when it freezes and will preserve the vegetables from freezing.

Introduce any foreign material into water, and it immediately lowers the freezing point of the water. This is true of vegetable cell sap, which contains sugar and other solids in solution. Alcohol does not freeze until 180 degrees below zero on the Fahrenheit scale, accounting for its use in winter to lower the freezing point of water in the car radiator.

What about butter? This has no single point which one can say it ceases to be a solid and becomes a liquid. As the temperature rises or falls it becomes softer or harder.



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Dr. N. Ernest Dorsey

With apparatus for determining points at which water freezes when carrying impurities, such as soda and salts of various kinds.

This is because butter is a complex mixture of many different things, each if which has a different melting point. The plumber takes advantage of this when he makes a joint in a pipe. His lead, the pasty mass with which he puts two ends together, is a combination of lead, which is liquid at 328 degrees C, and tin, which is liquid at 232 degrees. The plumber has lots of time to "wipe" the mass into shape before it hardens, because while it begins to solidify at 220 degrees, it isn't a solid until 180 is reached.

Lotus Awakened

The public has been duped for so many years by sellers of corn, wheat, and rice seeds "just dug up from King So-and-So's tomb in ancient Egypt," that it may well put its collective tongue in a collective cheek and take with a grain of sodium chloride the news that researchers at the Field Museum, Chicago, have been able to germinate pink lotus seeds 300 to 500 years old.

But the seeds really did come from southern Manchuria, where Prof. Ichiro Ohga unearthed them in an ancient peat bed, once the bottom of a lake. At the Field Museum they were first softened with sulphuric acid, to dissolve the glassy, hard external coat, then planted.

Molecules Weighed

Prof. H. P. Cady of the University of Kansas chemistry department has invented a machine for the rapid and precise determination of the relative weights of molecules in vapors or gases. Already it has proven a powerful aid in technical research and is expected to be of special value in the petroleum industry.

Everyone is familiar with the view that matter is made up of very minute particles called molecules, but few realize just how tiny these really are. If we were to think for a minute in terms of a single granule of very fine granulated sugar it would still be larger than the Rock of Gibraltar by comparison with a molecule. That single grain, contains so many molecules that if each were a dollar, it would keep a government like the United States going for 20 years, spending $10,000,000,000 annually.

When North Wind Drops

September shivers have started weather-wise birds southward. But the fall departure of land birds, heralded by swallows and blackbirds, is not the spectacular event of the northward surge in May. Fall migrants have a sombre attire, a lisping voice and a secretive manner.

To bird lovers, there's much sport afield. To them, the finding of new or unusual birds is a sporting proposition with a constant lure and fascination. Most of the species, notably the warblers, hurry through unobtrusively, unobserved except by the most ardent bird fans who discover them in thickets, arrayed in dull dress, difficult to identify, many of them in olive-green with few distinguishing marks. From August, the molting season, hardly a peep is heard, and gradually they are no longer with us.

Clutchless Car

At the recent sessions of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, an automobile driven by gasoline was demonstrated in which no clutch was present. Designed by Prof. F. C. Lea, Sheffield University engineer, the car uses a mechanism called a torque converter, to transmit power from engine to wheels.

If the machine proves commercially feasible, its introduction would mark one of the decade's greatest changes in the automobile. The engine operates a centrifugal oil pump, speed of which is controlled by the accelerator, thus varying the amount of oil delivered to a turbine attached directly to the drive shaft.

Herbert B. Nichols

Disks Echo Orchestral Notes Of Prokofieff and Debussy

Review of Recordings

New music of Serge Prokofieff, Russian composer which is akin to the mood of Stravinsky's "Petrouchka" or Kodaly's "Hary Janos," makes its record debut with Victor's waxing of the "Lieutenant Kije" Suite, three recordings in an album. Composed in 1933 for a European film, orchestrated later, and given its American debut by Serge Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra, which has made this album, it tells in humorously ironic and pompous fashion of a fictional officer whom the Czar's officers invented to cover up a mistake of their sovereign.

Debussy: Iberia (Images Set III, No. 2). played by the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, John Barbirolli, conductor. Three Victor records in album. The Spanish conflict focuses attention on this music of Debussy, strongly marked with the idioms of Spain and held to be some of the best music that he ever composed. The second movement, "Perfumed Night" alone is worth the album. It is one of the first albums to come from the Barbirolli baton on this side of the Atlantic.

Bach-Caillet: Chorale-Prelude-Jesus, Joy of Man's Desiring, and Bach-Caillet: Prelude in E Major, from Third Partita for Solo Violin, played by the Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor. Victor record. The first is a beautiful joyous anthem and the second is a brilliant solo piece audaciously transcribed for string section, all of which emphasizes the perfection of the Philadelphia strings.

Instrumental

Chopin: Nocturnes, Op. 9, Nos. 1-3; Op. 15, Nos. 1-3; Op. 27, Nos. 1-2; Op. 32, Nos. 1-2; Op. 37, Nos. 1-2; Op. 48, Nos. 1-2; Op. 55, Nos. 1-2; Op. 62, Nos. 1-2; Op. 72, No. 1, played by Arthur Rubinstein, pianist. Six Victor records in album. There is a tencency to play Chopin oversentimentally but Mr. Rubinstein resists this and gives simple, unaffected, yet poetic, interpretations of the nocturnes. Most of the familiar nocturnes are here. But it is the lesser-known ones which should be appreciated for being brought to light again in such excellent fashion.

Chopin: Polonaise in E Flat Major, played by Ignace Jan Paderewski, pianist. Victor record. More familiar Chopin played by one of the great interpreters of that composer.

Vocal

Albert Hay Malotte: The Twenty-Third Psalm, and The Beatitudes, sung by Igor Gorin, baritone. Victor record. Two very good arrangements of these well-loved selections of Bible literature, beautifully sung by Mr. Gorin.

Trampin' (Negro Spiritual) and I Know Lord Laid His Hands on Me, sung by Marian Anderson, contralto, with piano. Victor record. The rich quality of Miss Anderson's voice enhances these lovely Negro spirituals.

Popular

Victor

From the Cole Porter music to the show, "You Never Know" comes four smooth-rhythmed tunes, all good for dancing, "You Never Know," "At Long Last, Love," by Larry Clinton, with Bea Wain on the vocals, and "For No Rhyme or Reason" and "From Alpha to Omega," by Joseph Rines and his orchestra, a former Boston group and new to Victor; from the Princeton Mask and Wig show comes two nice tunes done in Tommy Dorsey's best easy style, "Ya Got Me" and "There's No Place Like Your Arms," while Benny Goodman does "When I Go a Dreamin'" from the same show, coupling with it a slow indigo-mooded "Blue Interlude." Martha Tilton doing the vocal on the first side.

Hal Kemp and his orchestra do a smoothly clever, "Bambina," a tango fox-trot which is suitable for either dance, coupling with it, "Monday Morning," a new indigo tune which is riding to popularity; proving possibly that nothing is safe from swing. Larry Clinton does "My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice" from "Samson and Delilah," coupling with it "Pretty Maid Milking Her Cow," from an old Irish tune, with Bea Wain doing the vocals; Tommy Dorsey and his Clambake Seven "jam out" in approved style the two old favorites, "The Sheik of Araby" and "Chinatown"; Ralph Gordon, a newcomer to Victor, who like Larry Clinton does his own writing as well as leading his orchestra, offers "Fun in a Boiler Factory," a good rhythmic descriptive piece, coupling with it a humorous "Two Left Feet."

Decca

Bing Crosby and Johnny Mercer comment on swing to the tune of "Mr. Gallagher and Mr. Shean," coupling with it "Small Fry" from Mr. Crosby's recent picture, "Sing, You Sinners"; the Mills Brothers show that their orchestral imitations are still working well in "Sixty Seconds Got Together" and "Julius Caesar."

Bob Crosby and his orchestra turn out two blue tunes, "Squeeze Me" and "Milk Cow Blues," while the Milt Herth instrumental trio do snappy versions of "La De Doody Doo" and "Copenhagen." Ted Lewis and his orchestra over-sentimentalize versions of "Good Night," a waltz, and "Sweetheart of Sigma Chi."

European Releases

Orchestral

Beethoven: First Symphony, by Arturo Toscanini and the B. B. C. orchestra. H. M. V.-7 sides. This conductor gets fine value out of the excellent orchestra and the delicate music is beautifully rendered. This new recording should last for a long time and is not likely to be bettered.

Smetana: "Vltava" and "From Bohemia's Woods and Forests," by the Czech Philharmonic Orchestra under Raphael Kubelik, H. M. V.-3 disks. Mr. Kubelik is the son of the great violinist. These are two excerpts from the Symphonic Song Cycle, "My Country." The music is first descriptive of the river Vltava through gorge and rapids on its way to join the Elbe. The movement of the Woods and Forests is gentler and more charming. This issue is of one of the H. M. V. 4-shilling classics and is very well worth having.

Berlioz: Overture "Carnaval Romain," by the Boston Pops Orchestra under Arthur Fiedler. This is another 4-shilling and has often been recorded before. It is a good H. M. V. disk and well played.

Benjamin Britten: Variations on a theme by Frank Bridge, by Boyd Neel and his orchestra. Three Decca records. Decca have again earned the gratitude of music lovers in putting this work on disks. Mr. Britten is a young man and his Variations were performed at the Salzburg Festival in 1937, while his new Piano Concerto had its first hearing recently at one of the Promenade Concerts. The work under review consists of an Introduction, Theme, March, Romance, Aria Italiana, Bouree Classique, Wiener Waltz, Moto Perpetuo, Funeral March, Chant, and Fugue. Some of these are beautiful, and all are interesting.

Instrumental

Schubert: Impromptus, Op. 90.2. in E flat Major; Op. 90.3. in G. major; and Op. 142.3. in B. flat Major, played by Edwin Fischer, pianist. Two H. M. V. disks. Mr. Fischer has recorded all eight Impromptus and all are equally well played. They will form a valuable addition to Schubert's recorded piano music.

Vocal

Tosti: "L'ultima canzone" and **Denza: "Occhi di fata,"** sung by Beniamino Gigli, tenor, with orchestra. H. M. V. record. Two delightful ballads perfectly played, sung, and recorded.

Benatzy: "Ich muss wieder ehmal in Grinsing sein," and **Heuberger's "Im chambre separée** from "The Opera Ball," sung by Elisabeth Schumann, soprano. Neither of these songs seems suited for this singer, and there is a distinct tendency to "scoop" some of the notes. H. M. V. record.

Gurney: Three Songs sung by Nancy Evans, contralto. Decca record. Miss Evans has a good voice though the words are not always clear. The songs are a mournful trio entitled "The Scribe," "Nine of the Clock O," and "All night under the moon."

Miscellaneous

Barnabas von Geczy's orchestra is one of the most popular in Berlin. They play "The Wind has told me a story," a tango, which has come over from Germany with a big reputation which it deserves. H. M. V. record.

Case for Opera in English Pushed at Musical Breakfast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Opera in English was enthusiastically taken up as the theme of the eighth Tuesday Breakfast, supporting the summer symphony season of the Hollywood Bowl.

Chief "urger" was Vittorio Trucco, assistant conductor of the Metropolitan Opera and guest conductor of the Cincinnati Symphony, who came here from an engagement at the Santa Barbara "Country Bowl." In a radiocast plea for more opera in English, Mr. Trucco declared that good translations must come to match the promise of American conductors and American musical artists generally. "The amount of opera talent in the United States," Mr. Trucco told his radio audience and 500 members of the California Federation of Music Clubs, "is staggering. The only drawback is lack of experience. They must form small opera companies and prepare for the inevitable future. Translations will come easier if there is greater incentive."

Translations need not spoil the quality of the original, he held, citing many he considered improvements over the original librettos. He minimized the squabbles over replacing an eighth note with two sixteenths, and said that these minor changes in scoring need not detract from anything.

As evidence of interest in English librettos, he noted that music through radio has come to stay, women have banded together to improve their knowledge of everyday programs, and the generality of music appreciation is such that "a boy need not now be considered a 'sissy' to study music or feel apologetic for practicing."

Mr. Trucco expressed approval of such steps as the formation of an opera school which has been announced for opening next year here in connection with the bowl.

Tribute to the part women have played in popularizing good music was paid by L. E. Behymer, Southern California impressario. He retraced the history of the women's music Federation since the days of Mrs. Potter Palmer at the Columbia Fair of 1893 in Chicago. The growth of orchestras, he said, is due mainly to the support engendered by organizations of women.

On the point of high standards, Mrs. Leila Atherton Irish, who founded the breakfast a decade ago and who presides over them as a Bowl official, injected a plea for the Bowl public, now in the tens of thousands. She besought support for the management in devoting enough of each program to the improved tastes of "expert" listeners who have been developed during the 17 annual music festivals in the open air.

The breakfasts are held in the Tea Gardens on the side of Pepper Tree Lane, the main entrance to the Bowl. Mornings being sunny, canvas is stretched over the assembly area for comfortable shade. Lately, the attendance has exceeded 500.

Jupiter's Moons Increase to Ten, Astronomers Find

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Jupiter has a new moon, bringing its total to 10. This was just definitely established here with the completion of computation of the new satellite's orbit by Dr. Paul Herget, University of Cincinnati astronomer, following up the discovery of Dr. Seth B. Nicholson of Mt. Wilson Observatory in California.

During the present apparition of Jupiter, Dr. Nicholson discovered several extremely faint stellar bodies, two of which seemed to indicate by their motions that they were satellites of Jupiter. This could not be known until the observations were subjected to careful mathematical scrutiny. Dr. Herget has now completed this work for the first of the two.

"The most striking feature of this new object's orbit is the retrograde motion," declared Dr. Herget, today. "It revolves around Jupiter in the opposite direction from most of the other objects of the solar system. This characteristic is also true of the eighth and ninth moon of Jupiter and Saturn's ninth moon.

"The new moon's average distance from Jupiter is slightly larger than those of the other moons and is equal to nearly one-fifth the distance from the earth to the sun. The orbit, however, is very oval shaped, so that the distance varies from 7 to 30,000,000 miles.

"These values will be greatly altered from time to time as the enormous gravitational attraction of the sun causes the orbit to reshape itself. Further observations are under way and a continuation of the computations is necessary in order that the objects may not become lost. Both of these objects are probably not more than 15 miles in diameter.

"Dr. Nicholson deserves great credit for the careful observing which led to the discovery of these two new moons. He was also the discoverer of the ninth moon in 1914 while he was still a student at the Lick Observatory in California."

Cleveland Upholds Pioneer Tradition

By Dorothea D. Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—A Connecticut Yankee in the Middle West—that's Cleveland today, as it was 142 years ago, when Moses Cleaveland left the Nutmeg State to lay out a provincial capital on a plateau above Lake Erie in a territory that was then the backyard of the small seaboard Commonwealth.

Although it has grown up to be the sixth City in the United States in population and the fifth in manufactures, and although it is typically Midwest in its push and vigor and in the cosmopolitan character of its population, Cleveland keeps its New England traditions. It still has something of the self-reliance and democratic feeling of the little seaboard towns, the friendliness and the interest in its own historic past. In Cleveland, much more than in Chicago, or Minneapolis, Minn., for example, you find yourself reminded of the men who made the City, of General Cleaveland, the founder; of Tom L. Johnson, the liberal Mayor who preached the gospel of single tax and public ownership in moveable tents; and of many others who shaped the City of today in the civic laboratory of yesterday.

Appealing But Large

To the visitor who steps out of the well-planned Union Terminal into Cleveland's century-old public square, the city is appealing, in spite of its bigness. It has been struggling for months with a relief problem not altogether of its own making and has been very badly advertised about it. The visitor soon finds relief stories have been exaggerated, although conditions are serious enough, and he finds also that the causes of the trouble have been much misunderstood.

On the other hand, a stranger could not but be impressed, on arriving late this summer, with the energy of its business people, its city officials, its civic leaders, who are striving with rolled up sleeves to solve the problems, to improve business and so make more jobs, to provide better public and private housing, to increase educational opportunities, and to beautify the city.

Just as one can read the character of people in their faces, so one can get hints of the individuality of cities in their outward aspects. Visitors to Celveland notice such things as these: massive downtown buildings, but few skyscrapers; an abundance of tree-shaded homes, and new public housing projects set down in slums; long viaduct bridges that swing traffic high over the industrial valleys; a number of new roller skating rinks but few night clubs; used car lots with the legend, "We finance WPA workers"; broad streets and a peculiar left-turn rule for automobiles unlike that of any other large city; a newly-made lake front stretched out beyond the factories and industries that formerly claimed the shore; and the nicest public square you can imagine.

Civic Planning

Cleveland began its planning activities far ahead of most cities, and this accounts for much of its present appearance. Take its famous Mall, for example, around which are grouped most of its public buildings. It is said to be the first civic center in the United States. Outlines for this civic plaza were drafted in the first flush of the nation's planning movement, just after the Chicago World's Fair of '93, and Daniel Burnham, the Chicago planner, was called in to advise the City.

The Mall isn't finished yet, in spite of the early start the City got on this development; trees have only recently been planted and sidewalks are not yet laid. But step by step for nearly 40 years the goal set forth in the plan has been approached, until now it is almost within reach.

Now 98 acres of land in this downtown area between Lake Erie and the Public Square are publicly owned either for park or buildings, which include not only those mentioned but a Stadium, an "aqua-stage" and the Horticultural Gardens. So today the Mall stands as a symbol of the City's long and patient efforts to bring its ambitious plans to realization.

But are smokestacks typical here? Clevelanders answer this question with a turn to the map. Draw a line from the range country of the Upper Peninsula, where iron is mined, to Pittsburgh, where much steel is made. The point where a boat from the North and a train from Pittsburgh would meet is Cleveland, they say.

Lake Steamers Dock

Whatever the reason, lake steamers began to dock at its harbor as early as 1818, and along about the middle of the last century railroads laid ties on rights-of-way. Factories surround the downtown district; they detract from the City's appearance; but they make the City.

Steel mills got started—U. S. Steel, Otis, Republic. In 1861, a young man named John D. Rockefeller combined some oil refineries and started a corporation known as the Standard Oil Company. A few years later a family named White started making sewing machines, and they kept on until there was more demand for trucks than sewing machines, and they turned to making automotive products. Along with the Whites, in those early years, came a couple of young men, one named Sherwin and the other Williams, and they formed a paint company that was to keep on growing until today it is ranked as the largest in the land. And a capable New Englander, named Ambrose Swazey, started making astronomical instruments, and his industry, too, survives.

Diversified Products

Thus a diversity of manufactures was brought about which still obtains. Cleveland was never a one-industry City and its people are glad to say it isn't one today. In the last census it was shown that of the 280 industries listed for the country, Cleveland had 194.

Of course the slump in steel and automotive industries has hurt Cleveland as it has other highly-industrialized cities. Unemployment has been severe. There is no getting around this, and no attempt is made to deny it. Right now every sign of improvement in the steel business is eagerly noted.

But the City isn't downhearted. It couldn't be downhearted in baseball season, anyway, for as long as you can hear the crack of a ball on a diamond, Clevelanders are happy. It claims to be the "Sandlot Capital of the World," and it probably is. Amateur baseball is highly organized here under the Cleveland Baseball Federation, and a national organization of amateur teams got its start in this City. This summer there were over 600 teams playing, and these teams bring out about 10,000 players. This is in addition to unorganized boy nines, so the baseball-playing population is enormous.

The result is a tremendous interest in professional baseball. Newspapers take the game so seriously that they devote leading editorials to its issues, debating in their general editorial columns such matters as "the pitching crisis," and the never-settled issue as to whether it is better to use the big Stadium or the old league ball park.

Politically Liberal

In spite of this temporary summer absorption in the game, Cleveland is serious. Politically, it is liberal. Mark Hanna, who was a famous standpatter, was also a Clevelander; but it is noted he could not carry his own City for candidates that he succeeded in getting elected nationally. La Follette carried Cleveland when he ran for the Presidency, I was told.

Ever searching for better government, Cleveland has had numerous changes of charter. It has operated under eight different varieties of them. One of these put city management into effect, making Cleveland the largest City ever to have adopted the plan. But it never worked as well as it should have, and Cleveland rejected it.

Four successive times the City elected as Mayor a man who was an ardent single taxer and advocate of municipal ownership of the street-car system. Later it elected to the same chair one of Tom L. Johnson's supporters, Newton D. Baker.

Tradition Upheld

Cleveland's present Mayor carries out the civic tradition. He still seems more like a capable, behind-the-scenes lawyer than a political figure. He talks with a slight eastern accent retained from boyhood (says "idear"); is courteous and unhurried in manner; can give a better lecture on the Brangwyn and Oakley murals in the courthouse than the professional guide can, and gets up very early Sunday morning to join a crowd on bird walks.

Yet Mayor Burton runs the City with a firm hand.

Loafers and favor seekers are few around the City Hall; veteran civil service workers comment on the change from a previous administration. The Mayor gets his share of criticism, for he works with a political faction, and he knows his politics, but Clevelanders generally speak well of the man they elected twice. They feel that under his administration headway has been made in eliminating the business and labor rackets which bogged down industry some years ago, and they approve reforms in police administration brought about recently. Of course, the unsolved relief problem still sits on the Mayor's doorstep, and on his handling of this difficult task may depend his future reputation.

Curb on Tent Colonies Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Local authorities in many parts of England are making a big drive against weekend tent and bungalow colonies which do not conform with the requirements of the Public Health Act, 1938.

During recent years "canvas cities" have sprung up almost overnight in picturesque rural and urban areas and owing to their limited powers local authorities have been at a loss to regulate their growth.

At one camping ground a few miles beyond the Manchester boundary scores of wooden bungalows were erected by tenants who did not even submit plans for the approval of the rural authority.

Now steps have been taken to condemn and demolish buildings of this kind which lack such things as sanitation and pure water supplies. The law is to be enforced which provides that design and materials used in the construction of week-end bungalows must conform to the standards of the local authority.

Local authorities also are empowered to license suitable camping sites.

Buffalo Milk Prices Go in Effect Oct. 1

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Holton V. Noyes, State Agricultural Commissioner, said Sept. 22 that the Buffalo milk marketing order fixing minimum prices to be paid milk producers will become effective Oct. 1.

Approximately 93 per cent of the producers serving the Buffalo marketing area approved the order at a recent referendum, the Commissioner said.

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D	E	L	E	■	O	X

In Search of a Setting

WHEN Augustus Yale, the author, resolved to visit Truro, he had everything about his new book clearly settled in his mind: the plot; the subsidiary characters; the hero, a modest, unassuming fellow, quiet and courteous, a modern man, as Augustus put it, filled with the temper, the inspiration, of an older, less rushing, age than this. It was all neatly arranged, all except one thing. He had not been able to decide on the setting. This vaguely troubled him.

Augustus was the kind of man who would have shown up well at that disastrous party at the Macbeths'. Having decided to go to Truro, he stood not upon the order of his going, but went at once. Yet, as soon as he arrived at Paddington Station, he did a remarkable thing. He wanted to see Truro cathedral; and, instead of booking to Truro, he took a ticket to Penzance, which is more than twenty miles beyond. It is, in fact, the last station upon the Great Western Railway's line to the West of England.

* * *

IT IS, OF COURSE, possible to hazard a guess at the cause of Augustus's odd procedure. I suggest, therefore, that Augustus may have been flustered, and in his confusion have booked to the wrong place. For he had met with unexpected difficulty in finding Paddington Station. For a year after first coming to London, he had lived in Maida Vale and driven each day to the West End, past the bridge that crosses the Paddington line. Since moving out to Epping, on the northern edge of one of England's three great forests, he had visited this district comparatively rarely; but he found the well-remembered bridge easily enough. He could even see the outworks and bastions of the station. But he could not find the station entrance. He circled round and round, faster and faster, in and out of the traffic, under the noses of buses, flashing past the bonnets of taxis, seeking in vain for an opening. The minutes sped by. Not far away, the trains shunted now and again; once he heard an engine give a meditative whistle. But the station entrance continued to elude him. Finally, he was compelled to put away his car in a neighboring garage, and submit to be guided ignominiously to the booking office by a disengaged mechanic.

* * *

HE ARRIVED WITH only five minutes to spare before the Cornish Riviera Limited was due to begin its daily record-breaking run to the west. The platform was crowded. There were men, women, and children of all shapes and sizes: artists with floppy ties and rainbow-colored shirts; small boys with pails and spades; little girls with dolls; porters with trucks and piled-up luggage; the guard with a green flag. All of them—even the railway officials who were to stay behind—had eagerness and anticipation in their eyes; for the 10:30 Limited is the key to the wild luxury of England's only Duchy, and brings to the drabness of central London the magic of Avalon and Lyonesse. There the train stood, a long line of brown and yellow, hundreds of tons of leashed energy, waiting beneath the arched roof of the great station for the waving of the guard's flag to hurl it, at sixty miles an hour, through the breadth of England's southern counties into the flaming heart of the setting sun.

* * *

YET SOMEHOW AUGUSTUS did not look flustered. He was not the sort of man to be easily put out. His coolness on the cricket field, in even the most trying circumstances, was well known in his native village of Littelbury. So perhaps, after all, Augustus's purchase of a ticket to Penzance instead of Truro was deliberately designed.

He wished to see the cathedral. He was an authority on cathedrals. Had he not written in one of his books: "The English cathedral differs from the French in being planned for examination from the outside. The idea of height dominates both. But whereas the slender, tapering exaltation of Salisbury is to be best appreciated by the traveler returning wearily at nightfall over the great plain, the arched loftiness of Beauvais can be seen only by the visitor looking upwards in the nave"?

* * *

(THIS, BY THE WAY, does not seem to me to be one of Yale's happiest passages. It is ridiculous to speak of "the English cathedral." There are more than a score of English cathedrals. What, for example, has St. Paul's in common with Lincoln? And, to my own personal knowledge, Augustus had never been to Beauvais. The nearest he ever got to France was when he stood on the cliff edge at Folkestone and saw Boulogne, a faint blur upon the horizon, across the Channel.) But the important thing is that Augustus wished to see Truro cathedral, and it is freely admitted that the finest view of this famous Cornish church is to be had from the train window as it glides along the great Truro viaduct in the direction of Penzance.

He sank back comfortably into his blue-cushioned corner seat, and gazed complacently at the beauty of England as it was unreeled before him. Eton College, Windsor Castle, mere suggestions upon the horizon, Sutton's flower beds, the Reading Co-operative stores, the immemorial white horses cut out of the chalk hills to make famous for all time the victories of Alfred over the Danes, flashed past his eyes. But presently his thoughts began to turn towards this troublesome hero of his, and the difficulty of finding a proper setting for his mild adventures. Idly he toyed with each place as the train rushed beyond it. Eton? No. Eton was cast too much in the aristocratic and imperial mold. Glastonbury? Again, no. Glastonbury, with its famous Tor eight miles away on the right, and its memories of Arthur and the Round Table, was altogether too romantic for the quiet unassuming realism of the kind of tale that Augustus wrote. Keinton Mandeville, the birthplace of Irving, smacked too much of the histrionic.

* * *

THEN TRURO, WITH its gray roofs and narrow, winding streets, drew up alongside the train. Augustus saw below him the comparatively new cathedral, with its fine clerestory, its flying buttresses, that central tower that has been called "an achievement in tower building probably without rival in English ecclesiastical work," its pierced and traceried parapets, and its high spire cleaving the sky. To erect a building in an ancient style is usually to invite failure, but the Gothic of Truro is an undoubted success. Augustus gazed down upon it with immense satisfaction. It was worth coming two hundred and fifty miles to see, as he put it to himself, "a modern building filled with the inspiration of an older age."

The words pulled him up suddenly. They seemed familiar. A smile slowly came over his face. This was the spot for which he had been searching. In Truro his hero would be perfectly at home.

HAROLD HOBSON

By Courtesy of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor

"ON THE HILL": *A Wood Engraving by Nora S. Unwin, A. R. E.*

MISS NORA UNWIN'S wood engravings have a fine vigor and are always done with a great sense of enjoyment. There is a refreshing spontaneity in this print, "On the Hill"—a young mother and her child set in a typical English landscape. Entirely unstudied is the attitude of the girl who has thrown herself down on a grassy slope and is watching with amusement while the baby beside her plays with some apples which have been taken from a wicker basket. The windy sky and bending grasses, and the road leading to the houses in the valley, all help to build up and convey the impression of the open air and the hillside. The little figure of the child is in itself a delightful piece of wood engraving.

Return

We've traveled far to find again
These dear familiar ways,
The slender spires and wooded slopes
We loved in earlier days.

The changes we were told must be
Have only touched the frame;
Our hearts are singing now because
The picture stays the same.

GWEN CASTLE

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The Flowered Bridal Chest

IT WAS Guri's wedding day.

The bridal chest stood out in the room near the door. Karen Mari had dusted it and rubbed it gently with a soft, clean cloth. The Dakota morning sunlight, pouring in through the doorway, touched the Norwegian flowers on the front of it and on its wooden top so that they bloomed again brilliantly against their dark background, as when they were first planted there in Karen Mari's girlhood. . . .

Scratches marred its once perfect beauty. Karen Mari moved her cloth over them tenderly, while she thought of the day, her fifteenth birthday, when her mother and father had given her the chest. She remembered also how she had begun at once to knit and sew pretty things to put away carefully in it against the marriage date.

This was the custom in Norway; she thought, how sweet it was. . . .

Bridal chests were not made in Dakota. The flowers of Norway were remembered, but no one could paint them.

It was a pity about the scratches. A few petals were gone forever; here a maimed cornflower, there a shattered rose. But it was ungrateful to grieve about that. Rather might one marvel because so much beauty had survived rough handling and long journeys, in ship and steamboat, in oxcart; and weather too, dust and frost and leaky roofs.

She could just make out the date on the front panel. Her father had marked it there with white paint on the morning of her wedding day.

They always left that blank space on the front panel, waiting among the wreaths and nosegays for the marriage date. Though the numerals painted by her father so long ago, so many wilderness miles away, had flecked off, she knew their place and that there was room under them for Peder to record this day with his own brushful of white paint.

She heard shrieks of laughter in the yard and, then, a song passing down the road. She went to the door. Peder was loading the wagon with the fare, dishes, and tablecloths for the wedding breakfast, which would be spread in the schoolhouse next door to the church. There was not room in their cabin for the whole community; and a wedding was a community affair. It was Guri and young Peder and Nils's children who were laughing. Young Peder was teasing Guri. He had the two large wooden spoons, tied together, with which the bride and groom must eat their portions of the wedding breakfast. She was chasing him round the yard, trying to take them away from him.

They stopped, and he gave the tied spoons to his father to put into the wagon. Karen Mari came out and stood beside them as they listened to the beautiful, highly trained voice of the man driving his ox-wagon past the edge of their land. . . .

Guri went indoors with her to help pack the chest. There was very little to put into it: mittens, a red dress in the Norwegian peasant style, a knitted cap, an embroidered scarf; Guri in Dakota had found more work to do, and less time for sewing, than young girls had in Norway.

The chest would be carried in an ox-wagon over the flat grasslands to a trapper's sod house. But all the patterns in the knitted and embroidered fabrics within it were inspired by mountain heights above a deep abyss, by narrow valleys with their precious shelves of farm land, by waterfalls like mist and like thunder. All the Norwegian landscape was woven into the rich contrast of colors. And the Norwegian seasons too—the radiant spring mornings, the sweep and flash of northern lights, the summer vegetation more brilliant than any other in Europe, the winter whiteness under dark tracts of forest.

Karen Mari and Guri closed the bridal chest, their four hands letting the lid down gently on its old hinges. Tears stung their eyes suddenly while they smiled at each other across it.

Peder was coming in at the door with his paint-pot and brush.—From "Upper Mississippi," A Wilderness Saga, by WALTER HAVIGHURST. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

"Godt mot på arbeidet"

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

DEN drivende kraft bak fullendelsen av ethvert storverk er lysten til å arbeide, i Bibelen kalt "godt mot på arbeidet". Dette uttrykk som vi finner i fjerde kapitel av Nehemias' bok, angir kort og klart hvad som er nødvendig for opnåelse av et godt resultat. Uten "godt mot på arbeidet" har vi lite håp om å kunne gjøre fremgang i nogen som helst retning. Da mennesket gjenspeiler det guddommelige Sinn, mangler det aldri den nødvendige inspirasjon og livskraft til å gjennemføre det godes hensikter.

Nehemias' bok inneholder beretningen om fullførelsen av et veldig arbeide—gjenopbyggelsen av Jerusalems murer—som bragte denne by større anseelse enn den nogensinne før hadde hatt. Denne beretning anskueliggjør åndelighetens seier over legemlighet—en seier som Nehemias vant ved sin vise og standhaftige tillit til Gud, det gode, en tillit som kom til uttrykk i hans egne ord i annet kapitel (20): "Himmelens Gud, han vil la det lykkes for oss, og vi hans tjenere vil gjøre oss rede og bygge." De efterfølgende kapitler viser at han var i stand til å heve sig over sine fienders hån, deres åpne motstand og listige bedrag og derved inspirere andre til å bygge og bede uophørlig inntil den dag som betegnet fullendelsen av det store arbeide.

Likesom Nehemias' seier viser enhver demonstrasjon i Kristen Videnskap, at der, som Mary Baker Eddy sier (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, s. 134), "er guddommelig bemyndigelse for troen på åndelig makts overlegenhet over materiell motstand." Uansett hvad det spesielle problem vi står overfor, kan synes å være, er der alltid først og fremst et behov for oplyst og vedholdende tillit til Gud. I samme forhold som en Christian Scientist [Kristen Videnskapsmann] lærer litt efter litt å holde sin tenkning hevet over fryktens, syndens og motløshetens argumenter, bygger han op sin forsvarsmur. Og når han har lært å holde sine tanker hevet tilstrekkelig høit over disse argumenter, er denne mur bygget og hans demonstrasjon gjort.

Som med gjenopbyggingen av Jerusalems murer kan demonstrasjonen ta tid. Den studerende har kanskje ett og annet å lære før hans bevissthet er rede til å godta den store sannhet at "nu er en velbehagelig tid, se, nu er freisens dag" (2. korintierne 6:2). Hvis vi virkelig har "godt mot på arbeidet"—det vil si, hvis vi gjenspeiler det ene guddommelige Sinn—lar vi oss ikke forstyrre av villfarelsens forskjellige argumenter, som så ofte kommer til uttrykk i dødelige meninger og vilde søke å hindre oss fra å føre vårt arbeide videre. Ved hjelp av Kristen Videnskap kan vi gjøre stadig fremskritt i vårt åndelige byggearbeide. Således vil vårt "nye Jerusalem" tre frem i all sin himmelske harmoni.

Mrs. Eddy, opdageren og grunnleggeren av Kristen Videnskap, arbeidet utrettelig henimot formål som tjente alle menneskers beste. I denne Videnskap har verden fått et system for metafysisk helbredelse som tilfredsstiller alle dens behov, som følge av denne ene uforferdede kvinnes ophøiede visjon og hengivelse. I ett av sine budskap til Moderkirken, *Message to The Mother Church for 1900* (s. 2), skriver hun: "Kristen Videnskaps sang er: 'Arbeid—arbeid—arbeid—våk og bed'." "Kristen Videnskaps sang"! Alt vi forbinder med sang, er oploftende og finner uttrykk i glede og takknemlighet; det er aldri byrdefullt eller møisommelig. De siste ord i hennes formaning, "våk og bed", viser nødvendigheten av å verne om og beskytte vårt arbeide.

Hvis Nehemias ikke hadde vært tilstrekkelig årvåken og hadde undlatt å bevebne sine arbeidere, vilde selv deres beste bestrebelser ha slått feil. Vi leser at hver mann arbeidet med sitt verktøi i den ene hånd og sitt sverd i den annen. Bibelen og *Science and Health* er en Christian Scientists tveeggede sverd. Begge bøker er nødvendige. I samme forhold som vi daglig studerer våre uketekster i *Kristen Videnskaps Kvartalshefte* og gjør bruk av deres betydningsfulle sannheter som vårt sikre forsvar, verner og leder de våre tanker, ord og gjerninger hver eneste dag. På denne måte blir vi satt i stand til å overvinne problemer for oss selv og andre. Ved hjelp av dette studium ser en Christian Scientist klarere Guds fullkomne, åndelige skapelse av universet innbefattende mennesket, og gjennem denne åndeliggjørelse av tanken blir hans menneskelige liv og virke mere harmonisk.

Verden trenger idag Kristen Videnskaps tveeggede sverd mere enn nogensinne før. Dette er en kritisk tid i menneskenes og nasjonenes liv—en tid til å bygge op igjen—og bare ved åndelig gjenopbygging og gjenoprettelse kan vi ha håp om å opveie det dødelige sinns tilbøielighet til å tilintetgjøre. Hvis den som studerer Kristen Videnskap, er åndelig rustet, er han altfor trofast og hengiven i sin tenkning til å la suggestioner om velvære og tilfredsstillelse i materien få lov til å svekke hans åndelig inspirerte mentale holdning eller vende ham bort fra hans høie mål. Likesom Nehemias holder han sig stadig det ene mål for øie, for han vet "Kristen Videnskap er ikke en undtagelse fra den almindelige regel at det ikke opnåes utmerkede resultater uten arbeide i en bestemt retning. Vi kan ikke sprede vår ildgivning og på samme tid treffe målet" (*Science and Health*, s. 457). Den årvåkne Christian Scientist treffer sitt mål opnåelsen av sann manndom og kvinnelighet. Han når sine mål, fordi han har "godt mot på arbeidet".

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Do You Remember—"Look Pleasant, Please"?

IT WAS all new and wonderful to Vinny. There was, to begin with, the queer chemical smell of the great windowless, skylighted studio, with huge white and blue shades, pulling across the ceiling instead of up and down. . . . There was the camera itself, a black box perched on three spidery legs, and draped with a black cloth; and there was a strange thing with a heavy round base and a stiff iron rod half as tall as a man, with a pair of iron prongs wide enough to clasp a person's head, that could be screwed up or down. It had rather a horrid look, Vinny thought. . . .

Aunt Blanche knew what she wanted. She had seen a picture of Mrs. Wynkoop's two little girls, out of doors, with grass and trees, and holding bunches of flowers. It was sweet! She didn't wish one exactly like it, of course, but in the same style. . . . The photographer caught the idea, and was sure he could produce something satisfactory. He cocked his head sideways and studied both children, asking them to look at him full face, then turning their right profiles and then their left. Aunt Blanche nervously pulled out the bows of their sashes, straightened their petticoats, and whispered to Maud as soon as he turned his back to pull up her stockings tight. . . .

He made them change their position again and again. He set the rod with prongs behind Vinny, where it didn't show, and clipped her head in the prongs to hold it steady. He found another one for Maud. He put a tall screen with clouds and trees and a hill painted on it behind them both. He arranged artificial ferns and flowers at the foot of the rock, and tucked a rug of pea-green artificial grass under Maud's feet. It took a long time to get everything placed to suit him, and then, when they thought it almost over, it seemed he had scarcely begun!

He set the camera to face them, put his head and shoulders under the black cloth, took a look, and popped out again, to take Maud's chin in his hands and tilt it the least bit up. He popped back, and then out once more to do something to a lock of Vinny's hair. . . .

Then came a breathless moment. The photographer went under his cloth again, and held his arm out sideways to signal quiet. They must not speak! They must not stir! They must not wink! And they must smile . . . *Now!*—From "Vinny Applegay," by ETHEL PARTON. (New York: Viking.)

"A mind to work"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE impelling force behind every great accomplishment is "a mind to work." This phrase, taken from the fourth chapter of the book of Nehemiah, is a concise summing up of that which is prerequisite to success. Without "a mind to work" there can be little hope of steady progress in any direction. Reflecting divine Mind, man is equipped with inspiration and vitality sufficient to carry out the purposes of good.

The book of Nehemiah contains the account of a magnificent accomplishment—the rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem—which brought that city to a greater eminence than she had ever known. This account illustrates the victory of spirituality over materiality—a victory won by Nehemiah through his wise and constant trust in God, good, expressed in his own words in the second chapter (20): "The God of heaven, he will prosper us; therefore we his servants will arise and build." The following chapters show that he was able to hold himself superior to the taunts, the open opposition, and the subtle deceit of his enemies and thereby inspire others to build prayerfully and steadily until the day which marked the completion of the great work.

As in Nehemiah's victory, so in every Christian Science demonstration, in the words of Mary Baker Eddy (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 134), "There is divine authority for believing in the superiority of spiritual power over material resistance." Regardless of what the particular problem at hand may seem to be, there is always the primary need for enlightened and constant trust in God. As the Christian Scientist learns, step by step, to hold his thinking above the arguments of fear, sin, and discouragement, he is building his wall of defense. And when he has learned to keep his thought high enough above these arguments, this wall is built and his demonstration made!

As in the rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem, the demonstration may take time. The student may have lessons to learn before his consciousness is prepared to accept the great verity that "now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation" (II Corinthians 6:2). If we actually have "a mind to work"—that is, if we are reflecting the one divine Mind—we are not disturbed by the diverse arguments of error, so often expressed in mortal opinions, that would attempt to hinder us from carrying on our work. Through Christian Science, we may advance steadily in our spiritual construction. Thus will our "new Jerusalem" appear in all its heavenly harmony.

Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, was a tireless worker along lines that were universally profitable. In this Science the world has been given a system of metaphysical healing sufficient to meet its every need, through the exalted vision and consecration of this one dauntless woman. In her Message to The Mother Church for 1900 (p. 2), she writes, "The song of Christian Science is, 'Work—work—work—watch and pray.'" "The song of Christian Science"! All that is implied by song is uplifting, and is expressed in joy and gratitude; it is never burdensome nor laborious. The rest of her admonition, "watch and pray," shows the need for guarding and protecting our work.

If Nehemiah had not been alert in arming his laborers, their best efforts would have failed. We are told that each man worked with his tool in one hand and his sword in the other. The Bible and Science and Health are the Christian Scientist's two-edged sword. Both books are essential. As we study our daily Lesson-Sermons in the *Christian Science Quarterly* and make their vital truths our sure defense, they guard and guide our thoughts, words, and actions throughout each day. Thus we are equipped to overcome problems for ourselves and others. Through this study, the Christian Scientist sees more clearly God's perfect, spiritual creation of the universe, including man, and this spiritualization of thought improves his human experience.

The world today needs the two-edged sword of Christian Science more than ever before. This is a crucial time in the lives of men and nations—a time to rebuild—and only by spiritual rebuilding and restoring may we hope to offset the trend of mortal mind to destroy. If the student of Christian Science is spiritually armed, he is too consecrated and devoted in his thought to allow suggestions of ease and satisfaction in matter to weaken his spiritually inspired mental attitude or divert him from his high aims. Like Nehemiah, he has a singleness of purpose, for he knows "Christian Science is not an exception to the general rule, that there is no excellence without labor in a direct line. One cannot scatter his fire, and at the same time hit the mark" (Science and Health, p. 457). The alert Christian Scientist is hitting the mark of true manhood and womanhood. He achieves, because he has "a mind to work."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Autumn Garden, Peking

THE bright red vine
Woven over the wall
Makes a fretted pattern
Like the scarlet lattice
On the white-papered window.
The golden chrysanthemums
Match the yellow robe
Of the little girl at play
In a gate round as the harvest moon.

M. M. M.

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Indian Achievement Medal Goes This Year to Chippewa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—This year's Achievement Medal, given annually by the Indian Council Fire of Chicago, to that Indian whose accomplishments in behalf of his race are outstanding, goes to Mark L. Burns, Chippewa. And on Sept. 23, Illinois' Indian Day, which through special legislative enactment falls on the fourth Friday in September, Horace Eugene Wilkes, Choctaw, and President of the Indian Council Fire, will give this medal to his confrere.

At that time, the Rev. Philip F. Gordon, Chippewa, will speak, and on the lighter side Chief Big Voice, Winnebago, will sing, and Lone Feather, Chippewa, will do his intricate hoop dance in honor of his distinguished tribesman.

Born in Grand Rapids, Minnesota, Mark Burns went from the Educational Institute, Philadelphia, to his native woods, where he received a practical knowledge of forestry as lumberman, which served him well when appointed to the Indian Forest Service of the U. S. Department of the Interior. From this position he went to the Red Lake Agency as Superintendent and later on, in 1930, became the Superintendent of the Consolidated Chippewa Agency at Cass Lake, Minnesota.

As a member of that tribe he appreciates and understands their social and economic problems and ably advises for solution of same. Helping the Indians to reorganize under the Wheeler-Howard Bill of 1934, he assisted in formulating jurisdiction programs and carrying them through, besides urging the Chippewa to preserve their splendid and significant cultural patterns.

And it is this man, Mark L. Burns, that is the choice of friends of Indians in the United States for the 1938 Achievement Medal, for anybody interested may send the name of any Indian thought worthy of this award to the Committee of Nine, who by their vote decide the winner of the medal which was first offered at the time of the Chicago Century of Progress. It is now customary for the latest winner to go on the committee, and a former one retiring from it. Winners of past medals on the committee are Henry Roe Cloud, Arthur C. Parker and Ruth Muskrat Bronson; other members being John Collier, U. S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Willard Beatty, Director of Indian Education; Dr. B. D. Weeks, President, Bacone Indian College, and Mrs. Richard Codman of the DAR Indian Committee.

From a very small beginning this Indian Council Fire of Chicago has grown until now branch groups are being formed with two in the preliminary stages. Started 16 years ago by Marion Gridley of Chicago with the help of her father and mother, this Indian Council Fire renders definite service and has co-operated with every constructive Indian movement, besides initiating some of them.

During the past year they have financially helped needy Indians, transported Indian boys and girls to that college or school of their choice, secured employment for Indians, donated clothing and given legal aid. Promotion of Northern Indian Crafts is one of their objects as well as having Indians give programs in clubs and schools. Last Christmas many a Reservation was the recipient of one of their well-filled boxes, while a scholarship to an Indian girl enabled her to go to Bacone.

Medalist

Mark L. Burns
Designated as recipient of Indian Council Fire.

Christianity Able To Hold Its Own, Oxford Don Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The presence of fear now that before was absent differentiates the present time from the 90's of the last century, according to Sir Cyril Norwood, President of St. John's College, Oxford.

This fear, Sir Cyril told a recent conference of modern churchmen at Loughborough, was due to danger arising from increasing command of enormous material forces and coincidental decline in moral standards.

It was right, he went on to say, for the Christian preacher to take note of such features but it was wrong to fear them overmuch, for there was more practical Christianity at work today than ever before.

Going on to discuss the threat to Christianity that came from totalitarianism in all its forms, Sir Cyril said: "There can be no compromise between totalitarianism and true Christianity, for they are at bottom opposed.

"Christianity has to face a struggle over a wider field, and of severer intensity, than any perhaps it has yet known. Bound up with it is the hope of democracy. To conceal these truths is to mislead the people."

British Prosperity Leans Hard on U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The importance to Britain of prosperity overseas and particularly in the United States, is emphasized in the current issue of the Monthly Review of Barclay's Bank, Limited, one of the United Kingdom's "big five" banking institutions.

"In the industrial decline experienced in the United Kingdom during the current year, the contraction of markets overseas," the Bank says, "has played a major part, while the home market, which was so largely responsible for this country's rise to prosperity after 1932, has provided our main defense against the effects of the deterioration in world economic conditions."

There are certain favorable features in the present situation, the bank agrees, but it qualifies this with a word of warning.

"It is impossible," it says, "to ignore the disturbed state of international political conditions which continues to obscure the outlook. In the absence of a definite improvement in this direction, the creation of that atmosphere of confidence, so essential to material progress, must be difficult of achievement."

Canadian Labor Post Goes to Ontario Man

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Norman O. Hipel, Speaker of the Ontario Legislature since 1934, was recently appointed Minister of Labor by Premier M. F. Hepburn. Since the passing of M. M. MacBride the post has been carried by Peter Heenan, in addition to his own department, Lands and Forests.

Mr. Hipel has been in the Legislature since 1930, and was first elected Speaker at the 1935 session. He was honored with a second term of office when the Hepburn Administration was returned to power a year ago. As an employer of labor himself in his construction plant, Mr. Hipel has come in contact with the workingman and his problems, and has also been in constant touch with labor men and labor practices.

Control Is Sought On Bridge Playing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India—Contract bridge, according to Diwan Lalchand Navalrai, a member of India's Central Legislative Assembly, has obtained such a hold upon the people of India that steps should be taken to prohibit or place strict limitations on its play when money is involved. Mr. Navalrai avers that even the poorest people play for pice—about a quarter of a cent—in public parks. He is seeking, without, it must be admitted, much encouragement, to move in the Central Legislature the prohibition or restriction of bridge playing.

Japan Turns Down League Arbitration

TOKYO (AP)—General Ugaki, Foreign Minister, dispatched a message Sept. 22 rejecting the League of Nations' invitation to settle the China conflict through Geneva deliberations. The Emperor and the Cabinet approved the message.

Legion Demands Larger Army And Navy, Opposes War Vote

LOS ANGELES, Calif. (AP)—The American Legion reiterated its demand Sept. 21 for a larger Army, a Navy second to none, and expressed itself as unalterably opposed to a referendum on war.

"If an emergency threatening the territory of the United States arises," an adopted resolution said, "we want to be so prepared on sea and land that battles for defense be fought as far from the American shores as possible so that our civilians be not subjected to bombardments from foreigners."

The report of the National Defense Committee in its entirety, was the high light of the second business session of the twentieth annual convention of the Legion.

Chicago was unanimously chosen for the 1939 convention.

The National Defense Committee's report recommended: an increase from 12,760 commissioned and 165,000 enlisted personnel to 15,000 and 180,000 respectively. An enlisted regular Army Reserve of 150,000 as against the present 75,000 also was recommended as was ACMTC with 50,000 youths training annually.

Necessary improvement to present U. S. coastal defenses to insure protection of the coasts and foreign possessions was asked.

The gradual accumulation in essential calibres to meet the needs of approximately 1,000,000 men until productian can supply reasonable needs was sought and a National Guard of 210,000 enlisted men with proportionate officers was demanded.

Other demands for the Army included: Increased pay for enlisted personnel; construction of adequate barracks; concentration of training areas; establishment of a $440,000,000 war reserve to meet the needs of mobilizing 1,000,000 men; establishment of a $150,000,000 reserve to meet the needs of mobilization of the Army and National Guard; the mobilization of industry in time of war; and the completion of a contemplated highway to Alaska.

For the Navy the Legion asked:

Establishment of air bases on the Panama-Hawaiian-Alaska line of defense and establishment of commercial air bases on the Midway and Wake Islands and naval bases on some Pacific island to the South.

Establishment of adequate naval supply and repair bases convenient to areas of probable fleet operations in the western Pacific and Caribbean.

Rehabilitation of privately owned ship yards, particularly in the Pacific.

An adequate Naval and Marine Corps reserve with two weeks active and 48 paid armory drills annually.

The Naval training ships to replace obsolete ships now being used on the Great Lakes.

Additional Naval armories.

Inclusion of the Merchant Marine as a line of defense in conjunction with the Army, Navy, and Aviation branches of the armed forces.

Necessary appropriations for the acquiring of 1,500 planes annually over a period of five years with an ultimate force of 8,000 planes, and corresponding funds to increase personnel to man them.

The Legion also recommended again that the United States insist upon payment of European war debts.

For child welfare the Legion asked that the Government match "on an even basis" funds contributed for aid to dependent children, stressing the need of dependent children in Puerto Rico.

Stephen F. Chadwick, lawyer and Chairman of the National Americanism Commission of the Legion, entered the election Sept. 22 for the Legion Presidency unopposed.

Wide World

Stephen F. Chadwick
was unopposed for National Commander of the American Legion as it moved to the election on Sept. 22.

Mineralized Forests of Oregon Believed Rich Field for Research

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEND, Ore.—Discoveries of mineralized forests in this section of Oregon has attracted attention of the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, according to Dr. H. C. Dake, Portland mineralogist. The Museum sent Dr. Albert J. Walcott, Curator of Gems, to make a preliminary survey and recommend the advisability of conducting further exploratory work in Oregon.

Dr. Walcott has declared the region to be "one of the most interesting in the United States because of its abundance of petrified woods." He collected more than a ton of quartz material which will be used for experimental research and study. It is expected a portion of this rock will form part of the quartz collection in the Museum.

Dr. Walcott received from M. T. Green of Bend, a 300-pound section of agatized wood. The specimen was found on the desert, believed to have been covered once by a forest. Dr. Walcott believes the piece to be without equal in this country.

Actual value of agatized deposits in eastern Oregon as a source of mineral history have not been determined. Dr. Dake declares this section of research in Oregon's fields has been overlooked, that most investigation has been confined to fossil leaves.

"In order to determine, definitely, many of the trees in our rock forests," Dr. Dake reported, "it will be necessary to take fragments of the wood and grind them down to thin sections—so thin light will pass through the mineralized wood—then examine characteristics of the wood through a microscope."

Studies have been made of fossilized leaves by Dr. Ethel Sanborn of Oregon State College and Dr. Ralph W. Chaney of the University of California. Their work produced evidence that there existed at one time, in the present desert areas of eastern Oregon fog-belt trees such as redwoods. Other studies have disclosed the fact that palm trees once grew profusely in the State.

Mineral collectors are confident the proposed study of Oregon's ancient forests will prove of considerable educational value.

Peace League Asks Kellogg Conference

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American League for Peace and Democracy urged President Roosevelt Sept. 20 to call a conference of signers of the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact in an effort to avert war in Europe.

In a statement, the League also advocated that the United States announce "emphatic disapproval of Germany in threatening the integrity of Czechoslovakia," and urged that this country impose an embargo upon imports from Germany.

Gains for Civil Service in Wisconsin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—A victory for civil service has been achieved in Wisconsin, observers here declare, with the completion of the task of bringing the Beverage Tax Division under the merit system.

With the appointment of the final four liquor inspectors to the Department of Inspection and Enforcement, Supervisor George M. Keith has brought to an end a series of battles both for and against removal of the spoils system in this division of the State Government and has won the approval of a Circuit Court decision.

This action brings to 15 the number of liquor inspectors who have been appointed to civil service positions.

Long Fight Made

Attempts to place the Division under civil service precipitated political fights in two legislatures, 1933 and 1935, and caused a court battle. But the system finally has been firmly established, it is felt here.

The background of the struggle for the merit system, as exemplified by the liquor agency, presents an interesting study in government, observers here feel.

After prohibition was repealed, a special session of the Wisconsin Legislature was called in 1933 to establish a liquor taxation plan. Albert G. Schmedeman, a Democrat, was then Governor.

Accordingly, the beverage taxation was put under the State Treasurer, Robert K. Henry, a Democrat, now coalition candidate for Governor.

Party Appointments

As is the course in usual party politics, Mr. Henry filled the division mostly with members of his own party.

But in 1934 Philip F. La Follette was elected Governor on the newly organized Wisconsin Progressive Party ticket. Mr. Henry, nevertheless, continued as State Treasurer.

The Progressives tried to get control of the Beverage Tax Division away from Mr. Henry and the Democratic Party but they did not succeed until 1936, when he was replaced by a Progressive Treasurer, Solomon Levitan. Mr. Levitan then proceeded to fill the Division with members of his own party.

But Mr. Levitan was rather independent in his choice of new officials and he did not always work smoothly with the La Follette Administration. In 1937, therefore, when the Governor called a special session of the Legislature, reorganization of the Beverage Tax Division under Mr. Levitan was one of the things pushed through.

Civil Service Ruling

The Division was ordered placed under civil service, was transferred from Mr. Levitan's control to the Tax Commission and was consolidated under a Bureau of Inspection and Enforcement.

Civil service examinations were then necessary and 21 of the employees appointed by Mr. Levitan failed to hold their jobs after the examinations. They were replaced by persons who had qualified under the civil service requirements.

Nine of the dismissed employees immediately launched action in court to bring about their reinstatement. They charged that the reorganization law was unconstitutional and that they were entitled to keep their jobs.

This action failed, however, when Circuit Judge A. C. Hoppmann ruled their dismissal valid.

Today, the liquor agency proceeds under merit.

'Safety Sallies' Admonish Drivers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—Motorists in Santa Barbara will be reminded to drive slowly in school zones by "Safety Sally," cutout figure of a little girl who bears a slate with the words: "School Crossing."

She is the handiwork of the Twenty-Thirty Club, whose members made enough likenesses of her to place at every school crossing in the city. Formerly there were tin "policemen" at some of the more dangerous crossings, but "Sally" will replace all these and stand at all the other crossings besides.

Twenty-Thirty Club members cut the figures from waterproof five-ply board at the Santa Barbara State College workshop during the summer session. The paint and painting were contributed by the Carl Shepp paint shop and the bases were made by the City Street Department from iron salvaged from the old bathhouse.

To celebrate the completion of the safety project, the club will hold a safety dance at the new Armory, proceeds to go toward paying the cost of the project.

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SPECIMEN OF GARNET TYPE

to Bā'ă-lăh, that is, to Kĭr'jăth-jē'ă-rĭm, which belonged to Judah, to bring up thence the ark of God the LORD, that dwelleth between the

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COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1938

Transit Board Declared Past Its Usefulness

Merging of department into other civic units is urged in Research Bureau bulletin.

Immediate merging of Boston Transit Department duties into existing city departments by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and the City Council was demanded by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau in a bulletin issued last night.

Stating that the department is still acting under remnants of fiscal policy originated under the widely different conditions of half a century ago, the Bureau charges that completion of all economically justifiable subways, plus a vastly changed transportation picture, has left the department remaining as chiefly a pressure group for spending money on projects no longer needed.

Furthermore, the Bureau emphasized, there is no close check on Transit Department spending. Departmental activities are entirely financed by bond issues outside the debt limit, the Bureau explains. "There is no current budget for scrutiny by the Mayor, the Council, or the public. Expenditures depend upon specific or blanket authorizations by the Legislature."

Listing the transit loans authorized from 1918 to 1937, the Bureau comments that 13 subway acts still in effect do not limit the amounts of the bonds or the date of issuance. The Transit Commissioners — of which there are three—merely request the City Treasurer to issue loans without approval by the Mayor or Council, the Bureau asserts.

Oppose Blanket Authority

Dramatically illustrating how this situation works out in practice, the Bureau states that last year Boston, at the demand of the Transit Department, borrowed $65,000 under statutes enacted back in 1911 and 1924.

This leads the Bureau to recommend that present transit legislation which gives blanket authority for bond issues should be repealed, that new legislation should restrict bond issues to a fixed period after completion of the project involved, that no transit bonds should be issued without approval of the Mayor and Council.

Pointing out that engineers from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who studied city engineering functions three years ago, advised consolidation of the Transit Department with other city activities in a general reorganization plan, the Bureau urges that until this change is made the Transit Department should be merged with the Public Works and Street Laying-Out Departments.

Thus, jurisdiction over street lines, utilities and land takings would pass to the Street Commissioners, while design and construction would lodge in the new transit division of the Public Works Department.

Until New Tube Is Done

While the present Huntington Avenue tunnel is under construction, however, the Bureau advises retention of the Transit Department staff as a separate unit in the Public Works Department. When this tunnel is completed, all subway alterations should be made by the Elevated Company as authorized by law, thus reducing Transit Division functions to a minimum.

Merging of the Transit Department and consequent minimizing of its activities is a demand of the changing times, the Bureau holds. Having spent some $59,000,000 for subways alone, the city has now reached a point where further construction is deemed economically unwise, the Bureau believes.

The Bureau quotes the Boston Traffic Commission to the effect that in the last decade the number of persons entering and leaving the central business area by subway and elevated has declined 13 per cent, while the number using automobiles has increased 47 per cent.

"Consequently," the Bureau points out, "the need for relief of auto congestion" has taken a place in public concern far above subways.

Less Costly Methods

In fact, the bureau states, subways are now chiefly urged as a means for relieving surface congestion. But, says the bureau, "there are other and less costly methods of traffic relief — underpasses, traffic circles, and similar improvements. Street cars can be eliminated by substituting busses or trackless trolleys."

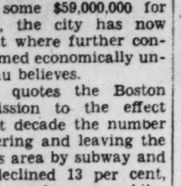
"Certainly," continues the bureau's bulletin mentioning mounting Elevated deficits specifically, there is nothing in the condition of the city's finances to encourage subway construction at $5,000,000 a mile without a financial return."

So far as traffic considerations

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Weather

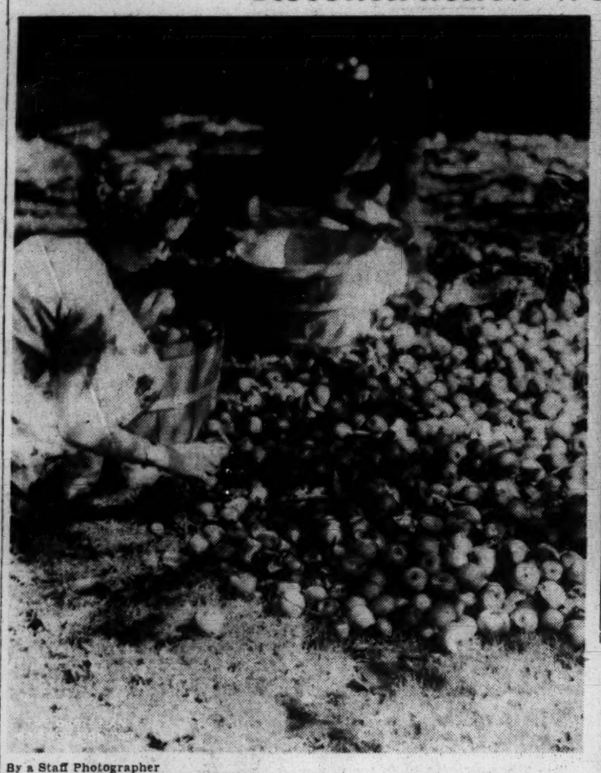
By Courtesy of Yankee Network



Boston and Vicinity: Mostly clear this afternoon and continued cool, with moderate humidity and good visibility. Scattered clouds and continued cool tonight with the lowest temperature near or slightly below 50 degrees. Partly cloudy without much change in temperature tomorrow.

Forecast for New England: Clear to partly cloudy sky will prevail over most of New England today with good visibility, moderate humidity and moderate, occasionally fresh southwest and west winds. It will be appreciably cooler today than yesterday, with temperatures in the middle or upper sixties by this afternoon. It will be generally fair and slightly cooler tonight than last night. Partly cloudy tomorrow without much change in temperature and diminishing southwest and west winds.

Reconstruction Work in Bay State Gets Under Way



By a Staff Photographer

Eleanor Dummer and Prudence Hanley, Newton Center, Recovering Stormblown Apples

Relief Board

Left to right—Cornelius J. Reardon, John I. Kerrigan, George G. Hyland, William T. Morrissey, directing work of reconstruction in Boston.

Adjt. Gen. Charles H. Cole Patrick J. Moynihan

Heading Governor Hurley's emergency committee.

Bankers Expect Big Advance In Housing and Home Finance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 22—Having weathered the worst storm in New England's history without a slip in the regularly scheduled fiftieth anniversary convention of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League in the gale-swept New Ocean House, more than 1,000 banking delegates were greeted with sunny skies and the cheerful announcement today that while the rest of the country has experienced a building recession, Massachusetts Co-operative Banks have had one of the best financial years in banking history.

While recollections of last night's heroic and successful efforts to rig up electrical facilities to keep the convention going despite the loss of power station connnections were still strong in the thoughts of bankers assembling for the second day of their gala celebrations, the prediction of "brighter days ahead" in home financing and a semi-boom soon in the housing field helped to bring delegates back to the serious realities of their business here.

Both Walter T. Chamberlain, president of the Bank League, in his annual address and A. D. Theobald, of Chicago, Director of Education for the American Savings and Loan Institute, saw the past year as one of the best in co-operative banking history and envisaged Massachusetts paving the way toward an era of new construction in the housing industry.

Headed to New England

"It appears as though the center of gravity in the building and loan business is moving from its traditional triad in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, each boasting more than $1,000,000,000 in assets, toward New England," according to Mr. Theobald, who pointed out that "Massachusetts co-operative banks have only 1.6 per cent of their assets tied up in foreclosed properties as compared with the national average of nearly 20 per cent."

"Necessary withdrawals," he said, "the difficulties of obtaining sound mortgage loans and some change of loans to the direct reduction plan brought decreases in assets during certain of the lowest depression years. So, by the end of 1937, total national assets of co-operative banks and building loan associations were just 65.1 per cent of what they were at their peak in 1930.

"But in Massachusetts, assets were 84.6 per cent of their peak figure. And last year, this state had the third highest increase in assets of any state in the country."

Declares Prediction Sound

Mr. Theobald declared that his reasons for predicting a building boom were based on sound deductions. Statistics of the F. W. Dodge Corporation, he said, reveal that 37 states have shown sharp increases in home building lately. Rather than being seasonal spurts, he said, the increases have shown almost the sharpest rise in 18 years.

"Recovery's white hope is home building," the Chicago expert detate activities which started in the clared. "And the decline in real es- summer of 1937 has been stopped and it looks as though a definite rise is in order."

To Mr. Chamberlain, one of the most important rungs in the steps back to recovery is the real decrease in the amount of foreclosed properties now in the hands of Massachusetts' 185 co-operative banks. The last year, he said, was the first since the start of the depression in which no increase in the amount of foreclosed properties was recorded by the banks.

"Further than that," he told the delegates, "there has been a substantial reduction in the amount of delinquent accounts."

President Chamberlain announced that total tabulations through August revealed that during the past year co-operative banks granted $46,725,825 in cash loans for home financing under the monthly payment plan first introduced by Massachusetts banks more than 50 years ago.

Both Parties in Connecticut Faced With Factional Strife

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 22—Assaying results of their State nominating conventions, Republicans and Democrats of Connecticut this week began an election campaign in which both will be handicapped by sore spots remaining from internal party strife.

Left wing delegates to the Democratic convention left Eastern Point a week ago in anger, having failed in two attempts to put a "liberal" candidate on the State ticket. The labor vote, they declared, had been affronted by the nomination of conservatives for both contested places on the Democratic slate, Augustine Lonergan for United States Senator and Thomas Hewes for Lieutenant Governor.

Republicans split their Party with its most bitter open fight of many years in their convention at New Haven, when they denied a place on the Republican State Central Committee to Clarence C. Willard, New Haven leader.

Practical politicians among the Republicans are divided in their estimate of the effects of this open conflict. On the one hand the convention action antagonized a considerable number of the party faithful, friends of Mr. Willard. On the other it gave the Republicans the chance to appeal for independent votes on the claim that they have shaken off the domination of the "Old Guard" in their party, and the Willard ouster is already being cited as proof that the Republican claim to a "new era" in Party matters is sincere.

Campaign Issue

Opening campaign speeches have left the impression that the Republicans will make the issue the old-fashioned one of "Throw the rascals out," on the ground that the Democratic State Administration of Gov. Wilbur L. Cross did nothing to stop the corruption charged by a grand jury in the Legislature and in the Waterbury City Government.

Governor Cross, in his first speech following renomination for the fifth time, declared the Republicans had "suddenly awakened" and had put in their platform most of the things

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Standard Fuel Oil Rate Asked By Rhode Island Utility Chief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 22—Successful in his campaigns to regulate utilities, Michael De Ciantis, Chief of the State Division of Public Utilities, yesterday moved to bring the fuel oil industry under his control as a step to prevent price-raising with the advent of cold weather.

Announcement of the plan came following receipt of rates for gas heating filed by the Providence Gas Company and setting the price at 49 cents a 100 cubic foot. The rate, set annually, is effective for one year, beginning Oct. 1.

"The gas rate," Mr. De Ciantis declared, "is determined by a formula which is based on the price of fuel oil during August. This is necessary in determining the price of gas because of the competition between the gas company and fuel oil company in seeking heating customers.

"The rate filed by the gas company is effective for one year and is not subject to fluctuation. The filing of the rates with the Division of Public Utilities is required by law.

"Oil company prices fluctuate, and it has been my own personal experience that these prices are increased during the winter months when oil is necessary to the consumer.

"The price of fuel oil should be regulated, and, like the rate charged by the gas company for heating purposes, it should be established in the fall and should remain stable during the remainder of the year.

"It is not fair to gas users that they should pay a certain amount for their heating because of the rate based on the price of oil while the oil price fluctuates during the winter months. Oil consumers themselves should not be subject to increased prices during the winter months when oil companies enter into price-fixing agreements.

"Neither should the oil consumers be subject to the increased prices brought about by oil wars. Under the present situation, if oil companies engage in a war in Massachusetts and the prices of oil there are reduced to meet competition, the price of oil in Rhode Island can be increased to make allowances for loss in Massachusetts. This is a situation that should not be permitted to exist.

"It is Governor Quinn's desire that the public should be protected from just such a situation as this, and I shall comply with his desire. In pursuance of this, I shall at his request make a firm effort to have legislation passed at the next session of the General Assembly to bring oil companies under the jurisdiction of the Division of Public Utilities and require them to file a standard rate for their product for the entire year."

Bicycle Plates Urged in Quincy

Chief John J. Avery of the Quincy police has received a recommendation that all bicycles be registered and equipped with plates at a small nominal cost in an effort to break up a bicycle theft ring claimed to be operating from Boston which is responsible for larceny of hundreds of the two-wheeled vehicles in his city.

The report given by Sergeant Henry F. Corbett, who has been in general charge of the recovery of stolen property, stated that some identifiable marks issued at a cost covering only number plates and clerical work would eliminate much of the disappearance. The bicycles are repainted or slightly altered and sold to unsuspecting dealers by the ring, police said.

Storm Was Freak Of Its Kind, Says Weather Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Weather Bureau officials said today the fatal storm which battered the northeastern coastline last night was more or less a meteorological freak.

The disturbance moved in from the Atlantic with unusual speed and retained unusual intensity, they explained.

R. Hanson Weightman, veteran meteorologist, said hurricanes usually lose most of their swirling intensity and move at a comparatively slow pace as they sweep northward.

Mr. Weightman said this storm apparently jumped from Hatteras, N. C., into New England in about 12 hours. Ordinarily such a disturbance progresses at the rate of about 15 miles an hour but this one, the meteoroligist said, traveled "unusually fast."

The storm had been charted by the Weather Bureau for several days. At one time it was headed for the southeast coast. Later it turned northward and there was hope for a time that most of the force of its circling winds would be spent at sea.

Hurricanes are fairly common between June and November. They are a swirling mass of wind, which forms just north of the equator.

Frequently they cause a wind velocity of 100 to 150 miles an hour in the tropics, Mr. Weightman explained, but this force usually diminishes rapidly when they touch land or move northward.

"Apparently this one was nearly as intense in New England as farther south," he said. "That accounts for the severe damage."

"It had force approaching that of tornadoes."

Warning Is Issued On Road Conditions

Road conditions, particularly in the central and western part of the State, are so uncertain that motorists planning journeys, are advised to telephone the State Department of Public Works to ascertain whether storm and flood damage has been repaired.

Tufts Man Returns as Head To Start 84th College Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 22—Tufts College's new president, Dr. Leonard Carmichael, made his first official appearance before the students today when he delivered his address of welcome as the college opened its eighty-fourth year. At the same time, workmen were busy with first steps in the construction of the President's new home—which will be the only dwelling house on the campus.

In his address, Dr. Carmichael stressed the need for a broad educational foundation as a background for modern academical specialization. Such a wide training, he said, placed the graduate in a position where he could keep abreast of changes and developments affecting his particular occupation.

"The man who is preparing himself to be a leader in any field in modern America," he declared, "must not learn mere techniques. If the does he will soon be left behind, because new processes requiring new techniques will have been invented by those who really understand not only the 'how' but the essential 'why' of things . . . It is therefore but a simple precaution on the part of any sagacious young man or woman who has the ability and the time to make it possible, to learn general principles, basic reasons, not mere techniques in preparing himself or herself to be one of the competent members of the present generation."

Approximately 400 freshmen heard Dr. Carmichael outline in this way what the college courses they were entering upon could mean to them.

Asked about the innovation of building a home for the Tufts' President right on the campus, Dr. Carmichael said:

"Back in 1860 the President's house was right on this identical spot, following the tradition of colonial colleges that there should be a central 'edifice,' and a President's home at the earliest possible period of the college. When my grandfather, Dr. Charles H. Leonard, came to the Hill as Dean of the Theological School, he was instrumental in having that first President's house moved down to Professors Row, where it was remodeled and became the home of Prof. Leo R. Lewis, who still lives there."

So the clock turns backward and future presidents of Tufts College, will live southwest by west of Ballou Hall, the "edifice" of the sixties.

Dr. Leonard Carmichael, with a Ph.D. Degree from Harvard, an honorary Sc.D. from Tufts and LL.D. from Boston University and Colgate, returns to his Alma Mater from the University of Rochester, N. Y. where he was Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science and Chairman of the Department of Psychology.

Dr. Carmichael believes that the classics are the foundation of many things that help the student after graduation. As for the times in which we are living, he remarked that American institutions must stand ready to welcome displaced foreign students.

All New England Unites to Speed Relief in Storm

(Continued from Page 1)

were withdrawn during the daytime. Store clerks, in many cases, waded through water to aid voluntarily in the saving of stocks.

Postal workers in the Boston area worked all night to send the mails through as nearly on schedule as possible—in a time when messages were being sought more eagerly than ever.

Last night 40 mail trucks went out to all outlying postal stations in Metropolitan Boston—where power and light had failed—and brought back the local mail clerks to the South Station Postal Annex. There they sorted the mail—as they would have done at their home station, preparing it for regular delivery by the mailmen.

Children Also Aid

In East Boston, policemen were laboring lustily this morning at the work of chopping up fallen trees, while small boys with barrows stood admiringly around, ready to receive loads of fire wood, free.

Although supplies of "canned heat" and candles ran low in many places, there was no evidence of a disposition toward the "hoarding" of war time. Buyers figured on their probable needs—and made these as small as possible.

Gratitude was being expressed everywhere for escape from severe damage to homes and property—for the way in which trees, in so many instances, seemed to fall just a few feet clear of houses or automobiles. Despite spectacular instances of the effect of the 80 to 100-mile-an-hour wind, it was a pleasant surprise to many people this morning to find that the great majority of their neighbors had come through the hurricane comparatively unscathed.

Officials of the WPA Recreation Project said today that the fall of 18 large trees in Chester Square on Massachusetts Avenue is not interfering with the chess games of the elderly unemployed who have gathered there through the summer. The fallen wood is being removed speedily.

Close observers of squirrels in the parks declare that—though thoroughly vacuum-cleaned in a manner of speaking—the friendly rodents came through the ordeal with tails flying. Their human friends are perhaps, being a little more generous than usual with provender this morning, though.

(Continued from Page 1)

30 and 40 buildings here, causing five fatalities and $4,000,000 damage. National Guardsmen patrolled the city while reconstruction work progressed.

Hartford: This insurance capital watched the rising Connecticut River closely today and evacuated all persons possible from the lowlands. The river was expected to reach 12 feet above flood level by tonight. Gov. Wilbur L. Cross ordered out the National Guard and prepared to aid Connecticut cities along the river.

In Boston the full resources of the city were quickly marshaled by the decisive action of Mr. Kerrigan, President of the City Council and acting Mayor during the absence from the city of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

By radio and telephone, Mr. Kerrigan summoned all city officials to the Mayor's office at 9 p. m. yesterday. Relief activities were quickly organized with Mr. Kerrigan, Public Works Commissioner George Hyland, Park Commissioner William P. Long, and Cornelius Reardon, Mayor Tobin's secretary, in charge.

They roused hardware store owners from bed and by midnight had gathered 1,500 new axes, 500 crosscut saws and 500 buck saws. These were distributed to 9,000 Public Works Department employees, 4,000 welfare recipients and 4,000 WPA workers. These 17,000 men, aided by 300 trucks and 15 cranes, obtained by the city, had principal traffic arteries of the city opened for automobiles this morning.

Cape Cod Isolated

Isolated for more than 20 hours, Cape Cod reported late today 22 fatalities and the heaviest property damage in the region's history. The hurricane was accompanied by a tidal wave, according to first reports flashed back by an Associated Press reported in an airplane flying over the area. He said pleasure craft had been plucked from the water and dropped inland, two of them right in Onset's main street.

Storm Warnings

Although the United States Weather Bureau in Boston issued storm warnings yesterday, the intensity of the storm was entirely unexpected, and the hurricane was not forecast by the Bureau. They explained today that they had expected the wind storm to pass 200 miles to sea.

Instead, it bumped against a high pressure area and was deflected across Long Island Sound, up the New England Coast. Reported off Cape Hatteras yesterday at 7:30 a. m., the storm traveled 600 miles in 24 hours, reaching Northfield, Vt., this morning.

As it traveled north, the velocity subsided. Montreal reported a 29 mile an hour blow this morning and the hurricane appeared to be heading for the northwest entrance of Hudson Bay.

Service Is Restored

Late this afternoon, the Edison Company repeated that every effort is being made to restore service as soon as possible. No attempt has been made to estimate physical damage to power lines; instead, all resources have been turned to the work of restoration.

Detailed reports concerning outlying suburban areas were not available and restoration of service there depended, the company representative said, on the rapidity with which local crews traced and repaired broken circuits.

"The damage to circuits caused by falling trees was enormous," the statement said. "But trouble spots are being located and relayed to repair forces. Emergency repairs are being rapidly completed.

"The trend of the restoration work is indicated by reports that Coolidge Corner and Brookline Village districts have been restored. The center of the city and the manufacturing district in Waltham is substantially restored. In Somerville the sections near Davis Square and Union Square are operating and also various other scattered locations throughout the utility company's service area.

Situation in Newton

"In the City of Newton, where conditions were particularly bad, emergency repair work will be greatly facilitated by the speedy activity of local authorities in clearing and removing fallen trees and other debris adjacent to pole lines.

"In Canton, two main circuits serving approximately 25 per cent of the community, were restored this forenoon. In Chelsea, the Veterans' Hospital, the business district and the street lighting circuits are available now.

"In many instances, of course, the Edison Company will not be permitted to put electricity on its lines until after the municipal authorities of the cities and towns have given permission in order that additional hazards may not be created.

"If there is damage on the property of a customer, such as a broken or displaced service pipe, he must have repairs made immediately by his local contractor so that no additional delay will ensue."

Many Windows Shattered

Among the busiest people in Boston today were the glaziers. Plate glass windows were blown out of many down town stores and insurance companies, submerged in claims, estimated total loss might approximate $100,000 in the state.

The property loss in Boston was, of course, incalculable. The Metropolitan District Commission guessed that loss to craft, boathouses, docks, shrubbery, trees and so on along the Charles River alone approximated $1,500,000.

This figure could doubtless be multiplied many times when all the

(Continued on Page 11 Column 3)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Whiteoaks," presented by Victor Payne-Jennings and starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Wilbur—
"What a Life," a George Abbott comedy success. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Strand—
"Crime School," featuring the "Dead End" boys. Also Frank McHugh in "He Couldn't Say No."

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 2, 4:30, 7, 9:30. Also "March of Time." 1:40, 4:10, 6:40, 9:10.

Trans-Lux—
Latest newsreels, Lew Lehr comedy, travelogue and other shorts. Continuous from 9:15 a. m.

Uptown—
"We're Going to Be Rich," with Victor McLaglen and Gracie Fields. 2:30, 5:40, 8:45. Also "Letter of Introduction," with Adolphe Menjou, Andrea Leeds and Charlie McCarthy. 12:45, 3:45, 6:50, 10.

Metropolitan—
"Four Daughters," with Priscilla Lane, Rosemary Lane, Lola Lane, Gale Page and Claude Rains. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Campus Confessions," with Betty Grable and Eleanor Whitney. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Repertory and Medford Square—

Shirley Temple in "Wee Willie Winkie." Also "Born Reckless," with Barton MacLane. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Penitentiary," with Walter Connolly and Jean Parker. Also Leslie Banks and Flora Robson in "Troopship."

South Station Theater—
"Color Tour to Budapest," "How Walt Disney Makes a Cartoon," "The Overture to Tannhauser," "Tupapaoo," "Ted Husing's Sporting Quiz," latest news reels and other shorts.

Brookline Village Theater—
"Mother Carey's Chickens," with Anne Shirley, Ruby Keeler and James Ellison. 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Hunted Men," with Mary Carlisle. 2, 5, 8:05.

State and Orpheum—
Edward G. Robinson in "I Am the Law," Orpheum: 10:40. Both theaters: 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10:20. Also Joe E. Brown in "The Gladiator," Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:30, 3:15, 6:10, 9:05.

Scollay and Modern—
"Boy Meets Girl," with James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 9:55. Modern: 10:25 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:26, 9:30. Also "Tenth Avenue Kid," with Tommy Ryan. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:45. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:35, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Spawn of the North," with George Raft, Henry Fonda, and Dorothy Lamour. Also "Safety in Numbers," featuring Jed Prouty.

Coolidge Corner—
"Ladies in Distress," with Polly Moran. 2, 5:04, 8:08. Also Charlie McCarthy in "Letter of Introduction." 3:30, 6:34, 9:39. Tomorrow: "Blockade," with Henry Fonda and Madeleine Carroll. Also "Gateway," with Don Ameche.

Keith Memorial—
"My Lucky Star," starring Sonja Henie. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 10. Also "Personal Secretary," with William Gargan and Joy Hodges. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Tremont—
Spencer Tracy and Loretta Young in "A Man's Castle." Also "Damsel in Distress," with Fred Astaire. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Boston—
"Cowboy from Brooklyn," starring Dick Powell. 11 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:10, 9:55. Also "When Were You Born," 9:50 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Valley of the Giants," with Wayne Morris, Claire Trevor, Charles Bickford, Alan Hale, Frank McHugh, Jack LaRue and Donald Crisp. Fenway: 1:55, 4:40, 7:25, 10:05. Paramount: 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:10, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Time Out for Murder," featuring Gloria Stuart, Michael Whalen and Chick Chandler. Fenway: 12:50, 3:35, 6:20, 9. Paramount: 9:55 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:45, 8:30.

Exeter—
Warren William in "Wives Under Suspicion." 2, 4:50, 7:50. Also Ruby Keeler in "Mother Carey's Chickens." 3:15, 6:05, 9:05.

University—
Joan Bennett and Randolph Scott in "The Texans." 3, 6:10, 9:20. Also "Passport Husband," with Stuart Erwin. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
Anne Shirley, Ruby Keeler and Fay Bainter in "Mother Carey's Chickens." Also Dick Powell in "Cowboy from Brooklyn." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Roman Art by Mrs. Tanner, 11 a. m.

Dartmouth Plans Auditorium For Drama Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 22—Ernest Martin Hopkins, President of Dartmouth College yesterday confirmed announcement of proposed plans for an annual Summer Drama Festival to be conducted by the Dramatists' Guild of New York City in the new theater plant Dartmouth hopes to erect. The invitation to conduct a summer drama festival, comparable to music festivals, was extended to the Guild after Dartmouth Trustees accepted the report of a special Faculty-Administrative Committee recommending construction of a $1,000,000 plant to include a large auditorium and a smaller theater. Construction of the plant, for which plans are complete, and development of the festival project are contingent upon securing funds.

Guild Supervision

In his confirmation of the reported understanding with the Dramatists' Guild, President Hopkins made it clear the summer festival will be planned and managed under auspices of the Guild. Dartmouth simply will provide the location, buildings, and equipment. Acceptance of the invitation was made through Robert E. Sherwood, President of the Guild, who anticipates that a summer theater of broad scope and national interest may be established in Hanover.

Mr. Sherwood said, "It is believed by The Dramatists' Guild that President Hopkins' offer presents a magnificent opportunity to the theater as a whole. In view of the superiority of the Dartmouth equipment, and the beauty and accessibility of Hanover's location, there may well be developed here a festival of national significance. It is hoped and expected that leading actors, directors, scene designers, and managers will co-operate in the fulfillment of President Hopkins' project."

Need for Auditorium

Dartmouth has long felt the need for an auditorium to accommodate the entire student body and faculty, totaling 2,700, and to provide modern facilities for the drama and concerts. The proposed building will answer the pressing requirement for new headquarters for the Music Department and for offices and workshops for various activities.

Need for new and enlarged theater facilities has been especially pronounced in connection with The Players, student dramatic organization. The auditorium seating 2,700 may readily be converted into a theater seating about 900, according to plans. A little theater seating about 400 and also equipped with modern theatrical and lighting equipment will answer a further need for accommodating dramatic and musical programs for smaller audiences. Webster Hall, Dartmouth's present auditorium, dates from 1907 and seats only 1,400 persons.

$1,016,540 Relief Chiseling Charged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22—A total of $1,016,540 has been obtained from the State of Pennsylvania in the last three years by relief chiselers, and of this amount $400,000 cannot be recovered because of the Statute of Limitations, it was declared here yesterday by Joseph D. Burke, chairman of the Philadelphia County Board of Assistance.

The statement, which was based on a recent audit made by D. E. Klingensmith, accountant in charge of field examiners for the State Department of Public Assistance, was made prior to a hearing before Magistrate Joseph Dogole of 20 persons charged with relief chiseling.

It was reported that disclosures made in the State's audit were largely instrumental in the recent removal of Miss Dorothy Kahn as executive director of the Philadelphia County Board of Assistance, and Mr. Burke's statement was regarded as criticism of her administration.

"Our board," Mr. Burke said, "is going to work at full speed to see that in the future claims are set up as promptly as possible so that more money can be recovered for the State."

Amusements

BOSTON

PLYMOUTH Eves. 8:30— MAT. THURS.
VICTOR PAYNE-JENNINGS Presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE in "WHITEOAKS"
by Mazo de la Roche—with HARRY ELLERBE
Evgs. 55c to $2.75. Thurs. and Sat. Mats. 55c to $2.20. Tax included.

NEW YORK CITY

"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner." — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WHAT A LIFE
A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the entire family
Biltmore Evgs. $1.65, 55c to $3.30
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 55c to $2.20
Also playing at Wilbur Theatre, Boston

1938 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
OUR TOWN
WITH THORNTON WILDER
During Frank Craven's Brief Absence
MOROSCO THEATER, 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-6230. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40
DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
with AnCrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. Evgs. 8:30 $1.10 to $4.40 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Mail orders

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.
COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE
Wellesley Hills AIR-CONDITIONED
Thurs., Fri., Sat.—2:30 and 7:45 P. M.
Anne Ruby Fay
Shirley Kepler Scintar
"MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKENS"
Dick Powell—Priscilla Lane—Pat O'Brien
"COWBOY FROM BROOKLYN"

Involving Plainsmen, Young Generation and Legal Matters

Wayne Morris and Donald Crisp in "Valley of the Giants"
Top left: Opening today at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters

John Garfield and Priscilla Lane in "Four Daughters"
Top right: The Metropolitan's new offering today.

Edward G. Robinson, Otto Kruger, and Wendy Barrie in "I Am the Law"
Bottom: Which begins its career today at the State and Orpheum Theaters.

Children of South Found in Need of Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Dr. John R. Voris, President of the Save the Children Fund, estimated that there were more than 1,000,000 children in seven Southern mountain States in need of food, clothing and other assistance.

Dr. Voris said the fund, organized in 1931, now was aiding 50,000 children of impoverished families in Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina and Virginia. The need for such aid, he added, is growing in some sections of the South.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Sept. 23

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:05	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
6:00	W1XAL	15.25mc

Wesleyan Opens; Humor Advocated, And Humbleness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Sept. 22—Development of a personal sense of humor and of humility to avoid our own tendencies toward dictatorship, was urged by James L. McConaughy, president of Wesleyan University, in his address at the matriculation service here yesterday.

Declaring that no great dictator has ever had a sense of humor, Dr. McConaughy said that "Franklin Roosevelt's sense of humor is one of the best curbs on his dictatorship tendencies."

Discussing dictators, the Wesleyan president said: "All of us possess traits of the dictator. The campus and the classroom easily develop dictators. Most of us would resent such a title. Every American has the makings of a dictator within himself; unless he watches out he may be dictatorial to his dog, his family, his servants, his pupils, or his fraternity pledges. If we wish to avoid our own tendencies toward dictatorship, we may do it by developing a social conscience, by enlarging our sense of humor and our humility.

"College may be an experience in widened horizons, in greater understanding of others. The dictator has no interest in individuals; what he wants is puppets, blind followers. No college student today can close his eyes to social problems; even on the campus, race and class lines can be drawn. If you want to quell the dictator within you, keep your mind and heart open to the needs of the individual nearest you; help him to grow; do not domineer over him.

"No great dictator has ever had a sense of humor. The man who can laugh, sometimes even at himself, will be no dictator. Franklin Roosevelt's sense of humor is one of the best curbs on his dictatorship tendencies. The stogy, self-confident college man puts blinders on himself. In times of stress like these, the ability to laugh is a wholesome trait.

"No dictator ever has humility. It is a characteristic not easy for Americans or for college students to cultivate. We are chosen people and we can easily become cocky, superior, arrogant. Humility, the willingness to learn from others and to recognize their strength, denote greatness."

Boston a 'Hub' for Two Days For Distribution Authorities

Boston becomes the "hub of the universe" in fact as well as in name, next Monday, when merchants, businessmen, and educators from widely scattered parts of the world gather in this city for the two-day Boston Conference on Distribution.

The symposium on distribution is to be held at the Hotel Statler, Sept. 26 and 27, with a pre-conference meeting on the evening of Sept. 25. About 30 speakers are to present papers, and the entire proceedings are to be radiocast throughout the world by short wave, through station W1XAL.

Tenth Session

It is the tenth annual session, sponsored by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in co-operation with Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, Boston University College of Business Administration, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and other schools, civic and business organizations.

This session is international in scope, according to Daniel Bloomfield, director of the Conference, with many speakers from other countries. The preliminary session Sept. 25, is to consider the possibilities of a world census of distribution, using the experience of the United States in the three experiences they have had along that line, as a basis.

P. A. O'Connell, General Chairman of the Conference, and head of both the Retail Trade Board and E. T. Slattery Company, opens the meeting at 9.30 a. m. Monday. Four speakers are to talk that morning. David R. Craig, President of the American Retail Federation, on the topic "Productivity in Distribution"; Harold Whitehead of the London business consultants of the same name, on the subject "The Development of Marketing Boards in England"; Mrs. Hortense W. Odlum, President of Bonwit Teller, New York, on "The Personality of a Retail Store," and Dr. Paul H. Nystrom, President of the Limited Price Variety Stores Association, on "The Regulating of Retailing—in Retrospect and Prospect."

Speech 3,000 Miles Off

Speaking by short-wave radio, from a point at least 3,000 miles away, Thomas J. Watson, President of the International Chamber of Commerce, is to be heard at the luncheon session Monday in the most unique feature ever introduced in these conferences. His topic is to be "World Peace Through World Trade."

Luncheon speakers—in person—are to be: Viscount Leverhulme, Governor, Lever Brothers & Unilever, Ltd. of London, on "Some Aspects of Distribution in Great Britain Today;" and R. W. Doe, Vice-President of Safeway Stores, Oakland, Calif., on "The Social Significance of Straight Line Distribution."

Topics and speakers for the Monday afternoon session:

"The Trend of Failures in the Distribution Field," by Dr. Willard L. Thorp, Director of Economic Research, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.; "The Rise of Forecasting and the Decline of Business Enterprise," by Malcolm P. McNair, Professor of Marketing, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration; "Retail Organizations of the Future," by N. Balliol Scott, Research and Planning Manager, Harrods, Ltd., London; "Consumer Education and Economic Efficiency," by Dr. John M. Cassels, Director, Institute for Consumer Education, Stephens College, Columbia, Missouri; "Changes and Developments in the Field of Distribution in Europe," by Dr. H. Pasdermadjian, General Secretary, International Association of Department Stores, Paris, France; "Costs of Retail Operation in European Countries," by Dr. Julius Hirsch, Copenhagen, Denmark; "Experiences With Market Research in Europe," by Dr. H. M. Spitzer, Director, Economic Psychological Research Institute, Vienna.

Tuesday's Program

"Current Activity in Domestic Trade," by Dr. Edward L. Lloyd, Chief, Market Data Section, United States Department of Commerce; "Executive Leadership and Distribution Problems of the Future," by Fred Lazarus, Jr., Vice-President and Treasurer the F. & R. Lazarus & Co., Columbus, Ohio; "Effects of Consumers' Co-operatives on Retail Trade," by Anders Hedberg, President, Scandinavian Co-operative Luma Lamp Society, Stockholm, Sweden; "Industrial Relations in Department Stores," by G. Holmquist, Director, A/B Nordiska Kompaniet, Stockholm, Sweden; "Price Policies in a Changing World," by Dr. Melvin T. Copeland, Professor of Marketing, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration; "The Distribution of Information," by Ralph McA. Ingersoll, publisher Time, Inc.; "The Federal Trade Commission and the Consumer," by Hon. R. E. Freer, member, Federal Trade Commission; "Measuring Public Opinion," by Dr. George Gallup, Director, American Institute of Public Opinion; "Consumer Research and Consumer Good-Will," by Dr. Henry C. Link, the Psychological Corporation, New York City; "What Could American Industry Distribute?" by Dr. Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor; "Fair Trade Laws and Competition," by William H. Ingersoll, Ingersoll, Norvell and Babson; "Monopolistic Aspects of Fair Trade Laws," by Q. Forrest Walker, Economist, R. H. Macy & Co., Inc.; "What's Ahead for the Independent Store?" by Hector Lazo, Executive Vice-President, Co-operative Food Distributors of America; "The Distribution of Bakery Products," by L. J. Schumaker, President, American Bakers Association; "The Movement for Modernized Packaging in Europe," by John Ryan, Sales Manager, the Metal Box Company, Ltd., London.

Three New Players Revealed In Film of 'Four Daughters'

Movies of Moment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With "Four Daughters" opening today at the Metropolitan Theater, it is certainly not too early to spread the word about three new players concealed in the Warner film. They are John Garfield, Jeffrey Lynn and Gale Page, who shone brightly at a recent press preview. Aside from mentioning its strong potentialities for drawing audiences, this forcast is not permitted to dwell on the excellent merits of "Four Daughters." However, we scarcely expect a letter of remonstrance from Major Warner for telling a bit about the newcomers.

John Garfield, who plays a tragically cynical musician, was born Jules Garfield in New York on March 4, 1913. He was educated at Public School Number 45, the Angelo Patri School for Boys and Theodore Roosevelt High School. Besides playing quarterback on the high school football team, the young Jules took part in every play he could get into. His first Broadway experience, at the age of 15, was in "Lost Boy." Subsequently he has appeared in nine Broadway productions, including "Johnny Johnson," "Golden Boy" and "Having Wonderful Time." This is his first film.

Jeffrey Lynn used to be Ragnar Lind of Worcester, Mass., where his family still lives. Mr. Lynn attended Bates College and taught for two years in Libson, Me. He then went on the stage, and played in Boston last winter in "Brother Rat." It was while appearing in the George Abbott farce in Los Angeles that a casting official collared young Lind and gave him a screen test.

When Bette Davis and some Warner bosses were looking through screen tests to fill a role in "Jezebel," up popped Mr. Lind and Miss Davis decided that he was just what the script had ordered. But by that time, "Brother Rat" had gone to Chicago and so had Mr. L. Then came "Four Daughters," with Errol Flynn scheduled for the romantic lead. Mr. Flynn had gone fishing so Ragnar Lind, who had in the meantime become Jeffrey Lynn and played small roles in "Where Were You Born" and "Cowboy from Brooklyn," took his first lead as the composer-hero.

Gale Page, who plays the serious daughter, was recruited from radio, where she was a blues singer named Gale Page. Miss Page, who looks a little like Gail Patrick and sounds remarkably like Margaret Lindsay, is a native of Spokane, Washington. This is her first film.

"Four Daughters" also marks the first appearance together in a film of the Lane sisters who play three fourths of the filial quartet. Others participating in the story of a composer who wins the hearts of four young women simultaneously are Claude Rains, May Robson, Frank McHugh and Dick Foran. Fannie Hurst wrote the novel from which the film was adopted.

The second feature is "Campus Confessions," introducing Hank Luisetti, the basketball star.

"Jekyll" Robinson's Law

With typical Hollywood perversity, Columbia has taken the screen's veteran bad man and made him an honest prosecutor, in "I Am the Law," opening today at the State and Orpheum Theaters. Edward G. Robinson plays the part of a mild-mannered college professor who overnight becomes a two-fisted whirlwind when drafted to drive out a racketeering ring. Otto Kruger, Wendy Barrie, John Beal and Barbara O'Neil are in the cast.

It is a comfort, in this world of change, to find some institutions constant. Take Joe E. Brown, for instance. He will never appear as a whirlwind prosecutor nor a character of the underworld. He will remain good old Joe E. Brown, who runs wide-mouthed from one adventure to another to emerge triumphant at last. "The Gladiator," we are assured, is no exception.

"Valley of the Giants"

"Valley of the Giants," Warner Brothers' version of the Peter B. Kyne novel, filmed in Technicolor, tops the Paramount and Fenway program beginning today. Wayne Morris, Claire Trevor, Charles Bickford, Alan Hale, Frank McHugh, Jack La Rue and Donald Crisp appear in the tale of the battle between California homesteaders and wealthy lumber pirates. "Time Out for Murder," first of the new Roving Reporter series, with Michael Whalen, Chick Chandler and Gloria Stuart, is the companion piece.

Perpetual "Sonata"

"Moonlight Sonata," otherwise known as "the Paderewski film," continues to extend its impressive record at the Fine Arts as the weeks go by. To be exact, Mr. Kraska's bonanza has kept the box office happy for better than 120 days. To usher in the eighteenth week, the Fine Arts has obtained a new print, having already worn out three others.

Sonja Stays

"My Lucky Star" remains in the ascendancy at the Keith Memorial Theater for another week. And so does its star, Sonja Henie. It's by no means the best Henie, but to a goode many thousand people any Henie is better than no Henie at all.

Introduced today, however, will be a new second feature, "Personal Secretary," a mystery comedy, with Joy Hodges ("I'd Rather Be Right") and William Gargan.

The Short Subjects

Both the Trans-Lux and the South Station Theaters will offer complete new bills tomorrow.

At the Trans-Lux: Digest of all the newsreels, Walt Disney's delightful "Little Hiawatha," a comedy, a travelogue and the current issue of "Screen Snapshots," which gives informal glimpses of the movie stars at work and play.

At the South Station: "Czechoslovakia on Parade," a Fitzpatrick color reel; a popular science short; "Silver Millions," the story of Alaskan salmon; "Filming Nature's Wonders," Freddie Rich's orchestra, newsreels and other short subjects.

Dean Resigns Position At Agnes Scott College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—After 50 years association with Agnes Scott College, located at Atlanta, Ga., Miss Nannette Hopkins has resigned as Dean, and has been named Dean Emeritus, according to Dr. J. R. McCain, President of the College.

Miss Hopkins, who retains her membership on the Board of Trustees, was the first teacher employed by Agnes Scott, then called the Decatur Female Seminary, when the school was founded in 1889 as a day grammar school, with a subscription list of $5,000.

Miss Hopkins has watched Agnes Scott develop from a grammar school to a high school, to junior college and finally a modern college.

Party Squabbles Facing Both GOP And Democrats

(Continued from Page 9)

the Democrats had been advocating for years. Mr. Hewes, campaigning for Lieutenant Governor on the Democratic ticket, charged that John A. Danaher, Republican candidate for the United States Senate, had "stolen" the labor plank from the Democratic platform that Mr. Hewes drafted.

Education Issue

Standing on the sidelines and getting in some licks at the Governor on his own account was Dr. Ernest W. Butterfield, ousted State Commissioner of Education. Dr. Butterfield, forced to resign by the State Board of Education a few months ago and now Superintendent of Schools in the suburban town of Bloomfield, charged that "in eight years, in no official way, has he (the Governor) shown an interest in the development or maintenance of public education, nor has he promoted any movement for its enlargement." Governor Cross replied that when he first took office he was "informed" that the Commissioner of Education was "incompetent."

The Governor said he "understood" that the Board of Education promised to make a change in the Commissionership at the time of the 1937 session of the General Assembly when "there was grave danger that the General Assembly would not approve the budget of the Department of Education unless there was assurance that a change would be made in the Commissioner."

'Castle' for Sale

On Oct. 1 the "castle" and the private railroad built by the late William Gillette, the actor, on the bank of the Connecticut River in Lyme, will go on the auction block. The executors of Mr. Gillette's estate, carrying out an injunction of his will not to let the property go to a "blithering saphead" will exercise approval of the sale.

Inventoried at $65,000, the estate includes the stone "castle" and a three-mile railroad with two locomotives, three railroad cars, stations, bridges, and other equipment, all on the 114 acres of the Gillette property.

Bund's Program

Announcement of the German-American Bund that its property in Southbury was for sale, taken at first as evidence that the Bund had given up its plans for a Connecticut camp, looked slightly different this week. A second announcement made it clear that the Bund still intended to have a Southbury settlement. Parcels of land will be sold to individual members and Duncan C. Folger, Bund district leader, promised "a number of innovations in municipal government." Everything will be done in accordance with local Southbury regulations, he said. The local rules were drawn to outlaw a Nazi camp.

New Type of Gas Mask Invented for Civilians

FORT KNOX, Ky. (AP)—A civilian gas mask which is so simply constructed it can be used without training or instruction has drawn attention at the second army war games here.

It was exhibited here by Lieut. Col. B. A. Brackenbury of the Sixth Corps, who had conferred with D. K. Whipple, Chicago, and authority on civilian gas masks.

Tonight's Radio Specials

7:15 **WEEI** George McCall interviews Alan Mowbray, English screen player, and Patsy Kelly, screen comedienne.

8:00 **WNAC** Rudy Vallee's Variety Hour: Ken Murray, comedian; Wally Brown, comedy monologist; Charles Johnson, interview; Bachelors, male quartet; orchestra.

8:00 **WEEI** Republican Finance Committee program, from Mechanics Hall, Boston; addresses by Leverett Saltonstall, Republican candidate for Governor; Rep. Bruce Barton; Mayor Sinclair Weeks of Newton.

8:30 **WBZ** "Curtain at 8:30": Robert Emmett Dolan's Orchestra playing song favorites from well-known shows of past.

9:00 **WEEI** Major Bowes' Amateur Hour to honor New Bedford, Mass.

9:00 **WNAC** "Good News of 1939": Robert Taylor, master of ceremonies; Florence Rice; Phil Regan; Maxie Rosenbloom; Fanny Brice; Frank Morgan; orchestra.

9:00 **WBZ** Toronto Promenade Symphony Orchestra, Reginald Stewart, conductor; Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony.

9:30 **WAAB** "We Want a Touchdown": premiere of football quiz program

10:00 **WNAC** "Music Hall," with Bob Burns, comedian, master of ceremonies; Jack Oakie; Cecelia Parker, screen played; Ann De Ohla, four-voiced soloist; Foursome, male quartet; Paul Taylor chorus; orchestra.

10:30 **WEEI** Columbia Workshop: drama, "He Doubles in Pipes," swing story.

10:30 **WEEI** "Americans at Work": interview with Richard O'Connell, bricklayer.

10:30 **WAAB** Henry Weber's Concert Revue: featured Schubert medley.

11:15 **WBZ** "Music As You Desire It": recordings of Wagner's "Rienzi" Overture and Tchaikovsky's "Capriccio Italien," by Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra; also songs by Lotte Lehmann, soprano.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interludes; news	"Top Hatters"; orch.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Dot and Pat"; songs	"Top Hatters"; orch.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Music; interview	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Studio speaker
5:45 Circus sketch	Piano Duo	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15 Golf tournament	Dance Revue	Sport comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Football news	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Crossroads Hall"	Lowell Thomas, news	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	Sport reports	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00 Baritone recital	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	"Dusty Rider"
7:15 Movie comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	'20th Century Serenade'	"Five Star Final"
7:30 All Hands on Deck	Golf tournament	"Singing Strings"	"Musical Album"	Network speaker
7:45 All Hands on Deck	"Song Pictures"	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 Republican Finance	Musicale	Vallee Hour: Ken Murray; Wally Brown;	"Sinfonietta"; Alfred Wallenstein	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Committee prgrm	Musicale	Charles Johnson; The	Conductor	Commentator
8:30 Republican Finance	"Curtain at 8:30";	Bachelors, quartet	"The Green Hornet";	"Lost Battalion"
8:45 Committee prgrm	Robert E. Dolan's Or.		dramatization	"Down Memory Lane"
9:00 Major Bowes' Hour	Toronto Promenade	"Good News of 1939";	Billie Losser' Orchestra	N. Y. A. Chorus
9:15 Major Bowes' Hour	Symphony Orchestra,	variety program with	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	N. Y. A. Chorus
9:30 Major Bowes' Hour	Reginald Stewart, con-	Robert Taylor, master	We Want a Touchdown:	"Hand of Destiny"
9:45 Major Bowes' Hour	ductor	of ceremonies; orch.	football quiz program	"Hand of Destiny"
10:00 Columbia Workshop:	'People I Have Known'	Music Hall: Bob Burns;	George Olsen's Orch.	"Front Page Drama"
10:15 swing drama	orchestra; soloists	Jack Oakie; Cecilia	George Olsen's Orch.	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
10:30 "Americans at	'People I Have Known'	Parker; Ann De Ohla;	Concert Revue; soloists;	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
10:45 Work"; interviews	orchestra; soloists	chorus orchestra	chorus; Harry Weber's	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:15 Talk; dogs; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Losser' Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:30 Clyde Lucas' Orch	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch	Bernie Cummins' Orch	"Road to Fame"
11:45 Clyde Lucas' Orch	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch	Bernie Cummins' Orch	"Road to Fame"

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	"Sunrise Special"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Comment	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	"The Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; songs	"The Woman Buys"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Radio Almanac"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup."	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup."	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	Merry-Go-Round	"Musical Timetable"
9:15 "Montana Slim"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Network talk
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	"Variations"	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Breakfast Club"; news	"Variations"	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Studio talk	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker; music
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Preview	'John's Other Wife'; sk.	Organ recital	"Jam Session"
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins"	Just Plain Bill; sketch	Network talk	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Carolyn Pryce	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Highlights, Halftones	"Music for Madame"
11:15 R. Carhart, songs	"Vic and Sade" sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Jam Session"
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Musicale; talk	Instrumental Ensemble	Musical Early Edition	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	Voice and organ	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; stocks	"Don Artiste"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "R. F. D. No. 1"	"Voice of the Farm"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	News; music
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian musical program	Music; forecast
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian musical program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Home Hour	"George and Juanita"	Consumers' program	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Checkerboard Time"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Garden Club"	Popular songs
1:45 Hymn recital	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	Voice and piano
2:00 News	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Harold Turner, piano	Harmony team
2:15 "Minstrel Men"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sport relay	Ben Reynolds' Orch.
2:30 U. S. Navy Band	"Valiant Lady"; sketch.	'Concert Internationale'	Sport reports	Ben Reynolds' Orch.
2:45 U. S. Navy Band	"Betty Crocker"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Sport reports	Frank Gelinas, songs
3:00 Buffalo Summer	"Organ Reveries"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Bees-New York	Sport reports
3:15 Theater	"Continental Varieties"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	Six-Day Bicycle Race
3:30 Talk; music	orchestra	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees-New York	Sport reports
3:45 Harrisburg Revue	"Newsy Views"	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 Berkshire Music	Old N. E. Recipes	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Bees-New York	"Consolairs"
4:15 Festival	Musicale	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Jackie Heller, tenor	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Boston Bees-New York	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	"On the Mall"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	"Tune Types"	Sport reports	Sport relay
5:30 Doris Rhodes, songs	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tune Twisters"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Tinkle Toy Band"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15 Amateur golf	Dance Revue	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Rhythm Revue	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00 Ray Heatherton	Dick Todd, songs	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 Folk Singers	O. Shumsky, violinist	Hollywood comment	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Adult Education	Revelers; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Network program	"Trio Time"	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "First Nighter";	Résumé; golf tournam't	Lucille Manners, so-	"Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Music
8:15 drama	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	prano; Revelers Quar-	"Musical Album"	Commentator
8:30 St. Louis Blues	"If I Had the Chance";	tet; Robert Simmons;	"Rhythm Boys"	Organ and piano
8:45 St. Louis Blues	interviews	Frank Black's Orch.	"Rhythm Boys"	Classical Album
9:00 "Hollywood Hotel";	Paul Martin's Music	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Classical Album
9:15 music and dra-	Paul Martin's Music	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Classical Album
9:30 matic program;	News dramatizations	"Death Valley Days";	"Press Time"; news-	Freddie Greene's Music
9:45 guest stars	News dramatizations	dramatic sketch	paper game	"Town Talk"
10:00 Women's Republi-	Postmaster Gen. James	Wayne King's Orchestra	Jimmy Lunceford's Or.	"Town Talk"
10:15 can Club program	A. Farley; address	Wayne King's Orchestra	Jimmy Lunceford's Or.	Fannie Hurst
10:30 Barry Wood; orch.	"Ink Spots"	B. Rabinoff, violinist.	"Curtain Time"; dram-	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
10:45 "Viewpoints"	"State of the Nation"	Organist	atization	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Request Serenade
11:15 Dog talk; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Losser' Orchestra	Request Serenade
11:30 Count Basie's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse"	John Kirby's Orchestra
11:45 Count Basie's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse"	John Kirby's Orchestra

Minerals Are Put In Proper Places By Spectroscope

Continual increase in the use of the spectroscope, a highly specialized camera, is shown in reports of the recent spectroscopy conference at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Among the numerous applications discussed were the finding of rare elements in soils and plants, a possibility of analyzing gases in metals, and the study of dye structures. Consideration was also given to a "finger-print file" of 2,700 minerals provided by the tabular arrangement of their spectroscope records.

The spectroscope, by means of a prism or a grating, breaks up into rays of various colors the light given off by an object when burned. These rays are then photographed, and appear on the photographic plate as a panorama of vertical light bands. Each chemical element when so analyzed produces a distinct series of light bands, different from that of any other element.

More flexible spectograph using gratings of finely ruled lines on metal-covered glass rather than quartz prisms were a topic of special interest in view of the increasing difficulty in obtaining quartz of the proper grade. In addition to being less expensive, the gratings spread the wavelength lines with uniformity in all regions of the spectrum, according to the Industrial Bulletin of Arthur D. Little, Inc.

The trend today, it was observed, is toward the perfection of methods by which light is passed through liquids and films during their analysis, and note made of the wavelengths of light that succeed or fail to get through. In this way, it is said, a new field of research has been opened, and the structure of various dyes established or indicated.

Trailer Replaces Old Indian Canoe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—Indians who came to this area to help with the harvesting have gone modern. In the old days they came in immense dugouts from the North. These they moored near the mouth of the Puyallup River and proceeded thence to the fields.

But now canoe or dugouts are things of the past. Many families now travel in trailers, some of which boast every modern convenience.

Particularly impressive was a trailer in which 11 traveled into the Valley from British Columbia. Five others made the journey in the car which pulled the trailer.

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at
DUDLEY ST. TERMINAL
SAVES YOU MONEY
On Dependable Furniture
Come and See
BOSTON

Flood Blocks Music Critic So Pianist Plays in Taxi

By L. A. Sloper

Music Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

We were bound for the Berkshire Festival of Chamber Music in Pittsfield. We never got there. Instead we had a concert in a taxicab.

When we left Boston yesterday morning, our train was a little late. Its progress was slow. The morning papers said floods were giving trouble. I glanced at the headline, and then turned to the news from Europe. It did not occur to me that floods could interfere with chamber music concerts.

At Worcester we were told there would be a delay. A washout ahead. I went into the station for something to eat. There I encountered Jesús María Sanromá, the pianist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. He was anxious to get along, for he was scheduled to rehearse for the program of this afternoon.

We were joined by Heinrich Gebhard, another distinguished Boston pianist, and then by a musical amateur from New York, likewise bound for the festival. This enthusiast suggested getting a taxi to take us to Springfield, where no doubt we could get a train to Pittsfield. Just then a railroad official announced that the train service west from Worcester was canceled. The New Yorker had found a fifth recruit, a traveling salesman with business in Springfield. So the five of us piled into a taxi and were on our way.

In Holiday Mood

We were in holiday mood. The roads at first seemed clear. The talk naturally turned to music, and somebody asked Mr. Sanromá to play for us. He reached for his handbag, apparently looking for a piano, and produced a flute, or rather a fife, right from the five-and-ten.

Now Mr. Sanromá, as Mr. Gebhard pointed out, has two reputations, one as a pianist, the other as a jester. Until now none of us had known that he was also a flutist. But he assured us that he was devoted to the flute, and especially to the Woolworth variety, and liked nothing better than to play flute duets with Georges Barrère (whose wind instrument ensemble was also listed to take part in today's concert).

On this occasion, however, it had to be flute solos. Never having thought of Mr. Sanromá as a flutist, I felt a professional skepticism, which I hope I concealed. He began by demonstrating the possibilities of his instrument, showing that in expert hands it could produce half-tones and thus compass any necessary interval, and that its range was three octaves. (The half-tones are obtained by covering half of the finger-holes.)

Then the artist broke into a little divertissement from Mozart, and his audience began to sit up straight. He really seemed to be getting music out of the thing. Mr. Gebhard hummed the opening bars of the Mendelssohn Violin Concerto. Mr. Sanromá picked up the theme and carried it through.

"Very good," commented the New Yorker, "but can you play the last movement?" We all smiled at the challenge; but with no hesitation at all the artist played with amazing accuracy that tricky theme of the Rondo.

Then things got really exciting. Mr. Sanromá gave us a musical memory test by playing odd themes from symphonies, concertos, tone poems, sonatas and what not, while his listeners tried to stump him by calling for some particularly difficult excerpts. Thus he would play the opening clarinet theme from Stravinsky's "Rite of Spring," and would be called upon for something from a Bach Invention.

With so much musical learning in so small a space, the going was fast. When I was unable to identify a theme, I said nothing and tried to look very wise; and of course the musicians were too polite to betray any suspicion of me.

Water Up to Hubs

Meanwhile the traveling man was consulting a road map and conferring with the driver. The going was getting harder. Part of the time we were ploughing through water up to the hubs. At one point we had to clamber like a tank over gravel washed by a torrent across the highway. Eventually we got to Gardner, to find that the road beyond was washed out, and there was nothing to do but go back to Worcester.

But this did not interfere with the concert. We heard Ravel's theme of the rising sun, the Rondo theme of Beethoven's C minor Piano Concerto, the theme of the slow movement of Bach's Second Brandenburg Concerto—whatever we could think of to call for, Mr. Sanromá produced. We could not stump him and he could not stump Mr. Gebhard's memory; if we others were occasionally stumped we said nothing about it.

My critical defenses are down. I hail Mr. Sanromá as a musician and as a virtuoso of the fife.

Back at Worcester, we were told that we could get to Pittsfield by way of Boston and New Haven. At Boston again we put our bags on the New Haven train, and were ready to go when the train was canceled. Finally we had to give it up. But we did not have to do without music. Maybe we had an even better time than we should have had at Pittsfield.

A Pianist Plays the Flute

By a Staff Artist

Impromptu Concert

given by Jésus María Sanromá to his fellow passengers in a taxi as they tried unsuccessfully to reach the Berkshire Festival.

New Hampshire Co-operatives Continue to Show Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 22—The co-operative movement is gaining headway in New Hampshire with the establishment of several new such organizations and the formation of study groups.

New Hampshire has long had a number of co-operatives which have never been considered as such. There is a small co-operative electric utility at Woodman serving about a dozen resident-owners. Polish groups in Manchester and Nashua have maintained bakeries on a co-operative basis. The farmers of the State have been as close to the co-operative movement as any individual class. They may finance the purchase of their farm through a co-operative bank, may finance crop plantings and livestock purchases through credit associations, may insure against fire and obtain automobile liability insurance through farmer-owned co-operative insurance companies, may buy grain, hardware, seed, and other farm needs through the co-operative Merrimack Farmers Exchange, and may sell their dairy products through such a widely owned co-operative as the Manchester Dairy System, which is now even engaged in the retailing of milk and cream.

The Town of Milford has had a branch of an out-of-state consumers' co-operative now locally owned. A consumers' co-operative has been established at Manchester but as yet it is in its early stage. A consumers' co-operative has been established at Hopkinton. This latter organization has a small retail store and plans call for a store, a filling station and a bakery. A small consumers' co-operative has been established at Concord and its first difficulty resulted from a zoning board ruling that it could not continue to use a private residence as a place for carrying on its business.

A co-operative has been operated for a number of years in conjunction with Dartmouth College at Hanover and a number of co-operative credit unions operate under the jurisdiction of the State Bank Commissioner.

Worcester Board Plans Probe Of Liquor Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 22—The Worcester License Commission, according to reports from well-informed sources, is planning an investigation into the liquor business in this city with the view of determining just how much truth lies back of rumors that have persisted since repeal to the effect that former bootleggers and straw men are in control of the licensed liquor business here.

It is common knowledge that when applications were first made for liquor licenses five years ago that a number of applications from individuals who had never engaged in the liquor business were rejected, and approval given to the applications from men who operated speakeasies during Prohibition.

Determined Inquiry

A spokesman for the Commission stated that it was the purpose of Roland S. G. Frodigh, newly appointed Chairman of the Commission, to have a complete investigation of the liquor license situation. That this is no idle rumor is substantiated by the determined manner in which Mr. Frodigh has insisted on local dealers complying to the letter of every law regulating the liquor trade during the few months he has been in office.

"Owners who have rum-running records or who operated speakeasies, straw men acting for hidden owners, corporations which are concealing the identity of their backers, as well as owners controlling two or more licenses, are quite likely to lose their expensive licenses as the result of this investigation," according to a spokesman for the Commission.

"The Chairman will not only want to know the identity and past history of persons now concerned with the licensed liquor establishments, he continued, "but he will also insist on knowing the names of investors, and where their money comes from. Police records are going to be looked up, and the Commission will obtain data on persons interested in stock transfers and other matters dealing with license ownership. Efforts will also be made to determine if there are persons interested in more than one license."

Opposition Anticipated

That there will be plenty of opposition to this proposed investigation is a foregone conclusion. Two years ago, under another Chairman of the Commission, a similar move was threatened, but failed to mature after a group of liquor dealers, their lawyers, and some politicians started to work. At that time it was charged that a certain ring with investments of nearly $100,000 had control of a large part of the liquor business, and an order for an investigation was filed by the Worcester City Council.

Already there is evidence that strenuous efforts will be made to block this proposed investigation. However if the Commission is successful, it will be the first time a license board has publicly dug below the surface of the alcohol beverage business in Worcester, and will unquestionably result in an upheaval in the city's liquor business.

Officials of the State Alcoholic Beverage Commission, on several occasions before the appointment of Chairman Frodigh, have declared that conditions in the liquor trade here were worse than before Prohibition and that violations here were more flagrant than in any other city in the Commonwealth.

B. & M. Locals To Bear Names

Commuters on the Boston & Maine Railroad, who for years have watched the crack through trains with their rear-end name signs move haughtily in and out of the North Station past their "locals" will, commencing Sunday with the end of daylight saving time for 1938, have an opportunity to tilt their noses (and perhaps discreetly twiddle their thumbs) as said commuters come to or go home from work on the "Portsmouth Up," the "Portsmouth Down," the "Patriot" and the "Paul Revere."

Advance proofs of the B. & M.'s new Fall Timetables, made available for publication today, show that four commuter trains, two on the main line of the Eastern Route of the Portland Division between Portsmouth, N. H., and Boston and two on the Lexington Branch will, commencing Monday, be officially designated "named trains" in the road's public timetables.

No longer will be the 7:36 from Portsmouth, N. H., and way stations to Boston be just "Train 218." Instead it will officially be the "Portsmouth Down." Likewise the 4:55 from Boston over the Eastern Route of the Portland Division to Portsmouth will, instead of mere plebian "Train 241" be officially the "Portsmouth Up."

Commuters from Bedford and Lexington, where historic lore abounds and where commuter's ancestors beat drums in Revolutionary Days, may snootily announce that they came to work on the "Patriot" leaving Bedford at 8:01 a. m., with stops at North Lexington, Lexington, Munroe, Pierces Bridge, East Lexington, Arlington Heights, Brattle, Arlington, Lake Street and Cambridge. Homeward bound, the time-honored "No. 3215 at 5:20" will gallop over the Lexington Branch as the "Paul Revere."

Boston & Maine officials explained the innovation of officially naming commuter trains by stating that "we are bowing to the wishes of some of our veteran Lexington Branch commuters and the same time settling for all time the moot question of whether Portsmouth folks ride up or down to Boston and likewise whether Bostonians go down or up to Portsmouth." Further questioning elicited the explanation that Lexington Branch commuters have for some years past insisted that their favorite locals should have official names the same as the "Flying Yankee," the "Pine Tree Ltd.," the "Minute Man" and other crack through trains. In fact, one official stated, "the commuters named the trains unofficially themselves and we are simply acceding to their wishes."

The "Portsmouth Down" will, commencing next Monday, also have a new schedule as well as a new name. It seems that the conductor reported that many of his patrons wanted the train to run a little earlier—something as to "getting uptown sooner"—so the road polled the regular commuters and they voted to have the train leave Portsmouth at 7:36 a. m., instead of at 7:43 as at present. And so, the "Portmouth Down" will, next Monday morning, show up at North Hampton at 7:47; at Hampton at 7:51; Seabrook 7:56; Salisbury 8:01; Newburyport 8:06; Rowley 8:14; Ipswich 8:19; Hamilton and Wenham 8:26; with arrival in Boston at 9 a. m.

Asked if other commuters trains are to be officially named, officials of the road said that they would await the result of the inception of the "Portsmouth U," the "Portsmouth Down," the "Patriot" and the "Paul Revere."

Vermont Cut Off; Cities Isolated By Rising Floods

By the Associated Press

Vermont today was virtually cut off from the remainder of New England.

Meager reports indicated widespread property damage but no fatalities in yesterday's hurricane that disrupted communications and made travel almost impossible.

Rutland, completely isolated, contended with the swollen waters of Otter Creek, flooding the eastern part of the city and necessitating evacuation of 150 families.

At Bellows Falls the Connecticut River was reported rising.

Washouts on principal highways and railroads prevented shipment of milk to Boston.

One thousand inhabitants of Wilmington were cut off without a water supply when a mountain torrent tore out a bridge carrying the main over the Deerfield River.

Raymond Cooke of Brattleboro and William Stafford of New York City, walked, waded, and pedaled bicycles 20 miles to Brattleboro, to tell of the townspeoples' plight.

They said several Wilmington houses were washed away but that there were no fatalities.

N. H. Rushing Men to Task Of Reconstruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, New Hampshire, Sept. 22—Granite State WPA workers, city, town, and state workers and just plain private citizens set to work today to clean up from the most widespread cyclonic windstorm in the history of the state.

Hardly had the wind slowed down last night before the gigantic work of reconstruction had got under way. A special emergency mobilization setup established through the state branch of the American Legion a few months ago got its first test as it became necessary to care for homeless people and establishment of emergency communication facilities.

Through this mobilization machinery a system of amateur radio operators was called into service to make communication possible with communities where usual means of communication had been cut off.

Clear skies greeted the workers this morning as they started the reconstruction job. Highway workers for the state and communities had before them the task of closing in gaps in the roads caused by the near flood conditions that accompanied the windstorm. Thousands of trees will have to be removed from the roads.

Power Turned Off

In order to prevent further damage the electric utilities have cut off their circuits in a number of communities and in parts of others where there is a possibility of danger.

The telephone company was successful in maintaining lines open between most important communities, but many men will be at work for weeks restoring the full facilities of the service.

Gov. Francis P. Murphy from his home in Nashua took full charge of the emergency mobilization facilities, while at Concord his secretary, Capt. Charles F. Bowen, was in charge.

The work of reconditioning buildings will take a long time. Many factory buildings and private homes have heavy roof damage, while in a number of cases, including shoe factories at Manchester, entire sections of roof have been removed.

Food and Fuel Ample

Legionnaires, Boy Scouts, and other such organizations are assisting the National Guard and police organization. Food and fuel appear to be ample to care for the situation and officials feel certain that every one will be provided with the necessities of life before the end of the day.

In order that reconstruction may be carried out as fast as possible, stores and many business houses, as well as manufacturing plants in a number of communities, have been closed. This not only will turn loose much help to aid in the work but will relieve the movement of traffic.

The danger of further flood damage seems to be over so that this factor will not slow down the opening of the highways.

Railroad facilities are fast being restored. The flood waters had cut into a number of railroad lines and the cyclonic winds have thrown many trees and posts across the tracks.

Trucks were pressed into service to carry mail between communities usually served by rail.

By tomorrow New Hampshire is expected to take on the appearance of a rushing territory as the emergency will have passed and reconstruction will be at full swing.

Precision Car Shows Boasters Driving Is Far From a Snap

Some Bostonians have boasted that if an opportunity ever came for them to have their driving skill measured by precision instruments, they'd be glad to demonstrate just how good they were.

They got that opportunity yesterday and today—and were surprised.

Parked in front of the offices of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, 10 Post Office Square, the "Safety Special," streamlined, plate-glass-sided truck and trailer unit, attracted thousands of businessmen, shoppers, and the just, plain curious with its shiny "gadgets," including instruments to test steering ability, how much headlight glare eyes can stand, how long it takes your foot to go from accelerator to brake pedal.

Many and fantastic were the boasts from the throngs around the demonstration:

"Why, I'd probably get the only perfect score they've ever had." . . . "Nothing to it—merely a question of proper co-ordination of thought and muscle." . . . "If I couldn't do better than the fellow behind the wheel now, I'd give up."

We followed a gentleman who, to the polite query, "Won't you step in and try it, sir?" answered, "Sure—show you how it's done." As 400 or 500 eyes watched expectantly from the sidewalk, he took his place at Test Number One, the steering test.

"Sit right here. Place your feet on the rest. Turn that key. When the motor starts, you get 12 seconds to practice. When the red lights on either side begin flashing, the test is on; at the end of the elapsed time, your score will be shown on the dial overhead. The idea is to keep the radiator cap in line with the ball in the center of the moving road."

The test began. The road, with ball, moved from side, jerkily, smoothly, much like a real road. "How'm I doin'—'bout hundred p'cent?" queried the testee, nearly tearing the wheel from its foundation in his anxiety. The test ended. The score, out of a possible 100, was 65. Seventy-five is the normal. "H'm, have to play more squash," was the candidate's theory, as another young man took him to Test Number Two, the glare test.

"Put your face in this slot," he was told. "Watch the space to the right of the approaching headlights. Tell me what you see there, a man or a woman. The idea of this test is to see at what points the brightness of the headlights blinds you."

"Woman—no, man. No, it's a woman. Wait, it's a man after all," said the once confident candidate for driving honors, who by now had evidently made up his mind never to get under a wheel again.

"You need six units of light to overcome headlight glare," cheerfully confided the man in charge of Test Number Two. "What's the average?" "Oh, about four, although two's are not unusual."

"H'm," again was the candidate's considered reply, as he was led to the final test, that which gives cold facts on how long the foot takes to travel from accelerator to brake.

"Put your right foot on the accelerator," he was told. "When the light goes on, showing a bicyclist in front of your car, put the same foot on the brake as quickly as you can." ("Nothing to this one," seemed the candidate's thought.) He stepped on the "gas"; the light went on, and with an elephantine gesture, his pedal extremity left the accelerator and crashed down on the brake pedal with what he evidently considered phenomenal speed.

"Not bad," allowed the tester. "What do you mean, 'not bad'?" was the comeback. "Why, you took five-eighths of a second to reach the brake. At 40 miles an hour, your car would need 124 feet to stop. The average for this test is a half-second."

And so, through the exit, record in hand, went one who thought he was an expert driver, but whom figures told differently. To him, the experience gained in the "Safety Special" will be valuable.

The display and test apparatus was sent to Boston in recognition of the city's improved accident record, also to co-operate with the Boston Police Department and the Massachusetts Safety Council in the campaign for safety they are waging.

The reaction and steering apparatus used in the display were both awarded gold medals at the French Exposition in Paris.

Order Prevails in Providence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I. Sept. 22—When Gov. Robert E. Quinn arrived here this morning to take personal charge of the reconstruction work following the flood, what he saw on the principal thoroughfares led him to give an order for the immediate retirement of the 1100 National Guardsmen who were rushed to the scene during the night.

Governor Quinn found the citizens of Providence guarding their own places of employment and taking the disaster in such good spirit that he decided there was no necessity for military control, except at night.

Although no stores were open for business, employees arrived for work and then stood in groups in front of smashed windows to make certain there could be no looting or theft.

The military authorities and the police announced that 61 persons are unaccounted for since the storm struck.

Governor Quinn estimated damage at between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000 as the result of the 80-mile-an-hour gale and tidal wave. The entire State is without electric power and there was no indication when it would be restored.

Transportation is crippled. Only short-run busses are in operation.

Communication systems are at a standstill, but officials are hopeful that they will be in operation for emergency use by nightfall.

Hundreds are still marooned in Providence as the result of the failure of transportation. They slept in police stations and in lobbies of downtown hotels.

The Providence Journal unable to operate, had this morning's edition published by the Boston Post in Boston.

More than 300 automobiles were found overturned in the downtown district. None of the major stores opened for business. Banks were also closed and under guard of militia most of the day.

The steamer Comet of the Colonial Line and scores of tugs and smaller crafts were beached. Parts of wharfs where they were moored were carried more than a mile away to the business district.

News men covering the flood experienced the greatest difficulty in getting their information to the outside world.

With roads blocked by fallen trees and utility company poles and then when these barriers were overcome it was necessary to be ferried across a quarter mile lake of water to reach highways to Massachusetts where the first telephone and telegraph communication systems were in operation.

The reporter from this paper had to wade through water up to his waist to get through downtown Providence late last night. Then he hitch-hiked to North Attleboro where he joined with other newsmen to make the trip to Boston.

Along the route from Providence to North Attleboro, passage was at a snail's pace. From North Attleboro to Boston the road showed little effects of the storm.

The only means of communication in Rhode Island until early today was the police radio system. Hundreds of lives were reported to have been saved by its efficient use under the direction of Deputy Superintendent of Police James J. Cusick. Children bound for the late shows at the theaters found night lodgings at the police stations.

Worcester Police To Stop 'Racket' By Wrecking Cars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 22—Determined to stop garages from speeding wrecking-cars to automobile accidents and removing wrecked cars without permission of the owners and before police investigators have had an opportunity to inspect the cars involved, Thomas F. Foley, Chief of Police, has ordered all Precinct Commanders to arrest wrecking-car operators concerned on the charge of taking an automobile without authority.

For three years, since the establishment of the Worcester Police Department's broadcasting system, a number of garages have been equipped with short-wave receiving sets which are constantly tuned in on the department's station. When the announcement of an accident is broadcast to a police cruiser car, it is picked up on the sets of these garages with the result that a race is then started for the scene of the accident. In a number of instances these wrecking-cars have engaged in a race with the police ambulances and impeded their progress to the scene of the accident.

Termed Racket

About a year ago, police officials requested the Federal Radio Communications Commission to act against the owners of the wrecking-cars, pointing out that they were violating a law in intercepting messages for private profit. However, the Commission replied that it had no authority to act because the matter was confined solely to Massachusetts. Emboldened by this knowledge, wrecking-car operators increased their activities to such an extent that police characterized their practices as being nothing short of a "contemptible racket."

Numerous complaints were received to the effect that motorists involved in accidents and requiring first aid often returned to the scene after treatment to find their automobiles gone. When they finally located the garage to which it had been towed, they found it much more convenient and cheaper to pay whatever charges were demanded rather than to enter into legal action for unauthorized towing and repairs.

However, with the recent establishment of the Police Department Accident Prevention Bureau, which was authorized to investigate all kinds of automobile accidents, whether or not anyone is injured, police officials found that action must be taken to break up this practice by garages if the Bureau was to carry out the purposes for which it was organized. Time after time, cruiser cars dispatched to accident scenes arrived only to find that wrecked cars had been towed away or had been moved from their original positions by wrecking cars. Owners involved often stated that they did not authorize their cars to be towed away, but were under the impression because of the officious manner in which the wrecking crews went about their business that they must be acting with police authority.

Arrests Ordered

Cruiser-car crews have been notified that in the future they will arrest operators of wrecking-car crews who remove cars involved in accidents before they have been viewed by members of the Accident Prevention Bureau, and who remove cars without an order from the owners. Another damper was placed on the habit of wrecking-cars "racing" to accidents with an order to all patrolmen to give "no fix" tickets to such operators exceeding the 25-mile speed limit established during the City's six months safety campaign which opened Sept. 1.

Georgia U. Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Eight new buildings throughout the university system of Georgia have had contracts awarded for the work to begin immediately, according to a recent announcement by Chancellor S. V. Sanford of the University. The contracts amounted to $408,746.55.

Extension Courses at $2.50 and $5 Offered by Greater Boston Colleges

Causes of present diplomatic crises in Europe will be studied in one of the 30 afternoon and evening courses of college grade offered this fall and winter for Greater Boston adults by the Commission on Extension Courses, Wadsworth House, Harvard University.

Among other subjects are a survey of music, great modern philosophers, organization and control industry, astronomy, the American Constitution, foreign languages, writing for publication, the Civil War and reconstruction, introductory psychology, and sociology. Prof. Kenneth B. Murdock, of Harvard, will give a course on major English writers of the seventeenth century; Theodore Spencer, assistant professor of Harvard, the intellectual background of English and Continental literature during the Middle Ages and the Renaissance; and Dr. John S. Thacher of the Fogg Art Museum, the history of Spanish art.

The extension work is supported largely by the Lowell Institute. Tuition charges are $2.50 or $5.00 per course. Courses carry credit toward the degree of Adjunct in Arts at Harvard. Institutions co-operating in the Extension Commission include Harvard, Tufts, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston College, Boston University, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Wellesley, Simmons, Lowell Institute, Massachusetts Board of Education, and the Boston School Committee.

Courses open Saturday with the first meeting in General Botany at 10 a. m., in the Harvard Biological Laboratories, Cambridge, under Ralph H. Wetmore, associate professor. Other natural science studies include geographic influences in the development of Europe, beginning Oct. 1; and courses in mineralogy and physical geology, starting in November.

Nearly all the courses will hold first meetings during the days Oct. 1 to 6 at classrooms in Cambridge and Boston. Students may attend the first two meetings of a course without paying a fee. There are no formal entrance requirements.

The course in European international relations since the World War will begin Wednesday, Oct. 5, at Emerson Hall, Harvard Yard, at 7:15 p. m., under Payson S. Wild, Jr., assistant professor.

The faculty for the evening courses this year numbers 28 from the staffs of Harvard, Boston University, Tufts, Simmons, and Wellesley. Included are 11 full professors.

In November, courses in mineralogy and physical geology will begin. In February, courses start in public utilities and transportation, history of Continental Europe since 1871, fields of psychology, and general zoology.

Afternoon and evening courses have been held by the Commission on Extension Courses since 1910. Last year 1,585 students registered for the work. Information may be obtained from Prof. Arthur F. Whittem, Chairman of the Extension Course Commission, Wadsworth House, Harvard University.

Coast Guard Plans Coastline Survey

To obtain first hand information on conditions on the coastline south of Boston an automobile equipped with a short wave radio transmitter was dispatched by the Boston Coast Guard headquarters in the Custom House Tower this morning, with Lieutenant A. T. Hodges in charge.

The Coast Guard headquarters was swamped with phone calls this morning from owners of cottages in shore resorts, who sought information on the condition of their individual property—which could not be given. Numbers of Italian relatives of men of the Boston fishing fleet also sought information, in person, on a dozen small fishing craft which had not been heard from—but all have now been reported safe.

Wedded Teachers Given a Hearing

Conducting private hearings until after midnight the Somerville School Committee revealed today that they had completed interviewing 47 married teachers affected by the new rule making it a violation for married women with "gainfully employed" husbands to hold positions in the public schools. Less than 20 will be affected by the order, it was indicated.

The board will meet next Monday night for a much discussed dismissal vote. Mayor John M. Lynch who has instigated the proceedings which threaten the discharge of all married women on the city payroll has attended all the hearings. Many today were speculating on the mayor's possession of enough votes for an ouster the opinions controlling which will be based primarily on the question of legality more than anything else.

Naval Veterans To Hold Meeting

The fifty-first annual national convention of the National Association of Naval Veterans will be held in Somerville on Sept. 24 and 25 in G. A. R. hall, he Auxiliary will meet at the same time.

The program begins on the 24th at 10 o'clock with a business meeting and election of officers. During the afternoon the Auxiliary will hold a similar meeting.

On Sunday there will be an annual banquet, installation of officers, and a memorial service.

Rescued Ferry in Tow

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Coast Guard reported today that the ferry Park City, which had been lost in the coastal hurricane en route from Bridgeport, Conn., to Port Jefferson, Long Island, was being towed in by the Coast Guard cutter Galatea.

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Hurricane Was Over At 10:15 at Night; 99-Mile Speed Hit

The Yankee Network's Weather Service announced today that New England's hurricane ended officially yesterday at 10:15 p. m., eastern daylight saving time, according to Salvatore Pagliuca, chief meteorologist. The highest gust recorded was one of 99 miles an hour at 6:25 p. m., followed by one of 98-miles an hour at 6:30 p. m. At 6:30 p. m. also the barometer reached a low peak of 29.06 inches of mercury. The direction of the hurricane was south-southwest.

Definite warning that a hurricane was due was radiocast by the Yankee Network at 7:15 a. m. yesterday morning. At 3:30 p. m. the hurricane warning itself was read, closing with an admonitory "Great caution is advised."

Federal Agencies Help Springfield

In the Springfield area, William Haddon, State Director of the Federal Music Project of Massachusetts, has ordered local orchestras to cancel rehearsals and scheduled concerts and go to armories and other centers sheltering storm and flood refugees and play there.

Edward L. Casey, State Director of the National Youth Administration, has ordered all NYA Supervisors to get in touch immediately with their town authorities and offer the assistance of 6,000 youth workers in the State.

All NYA girls have been ordered to go to Red Cross and other relief stations, and aid in the preparation of emergency materials, and the boys are engaged in the cleaning of debris and flood control.

Italo-Americans To Keep Friendly With Jews in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 22—The hand of friendship will be extended by the Italo-American residents to their Jewish brethren of this State no matter what may be the policy of the Italian Government in Europe.

Luigi Scala, Grand Venerable of the Rhode Island Grand Council of the Order of the Sons of Italy, made this declaration after the annual convention of the order held at Bristol.

"A policy of friendliness between the Jews and Italian background as it existed in the past in America, is to be pursued by the Order of the Sons of Italy," he declared.

"The so-called Jewish problem in Italy has a different background," he continued. "In America we should maintain mutual respect for all racial extractions as citizens of the United States of America and we will work for the prestige of our race."

Storm

(Continued from Page 9)

boats washed ashore in bays and coves along the North and South Shore were added.

Schools are Closed

Schools in Boston were closed today.

Police said looting had been minimized, with but two arrests, and reported satisfaction with the conduct of the people during the most severe windstorm yet recorded by the Boston Weather Bureau.

Four special phone operators were on duty at police headquarters to receive reports of trees obstructing traffic and other damage calls.

Park Commissioner Long whose particular personal delight is the appearance of the Common and Boston Public Garden said he was "heartbroken" today over the effects of the storm on highly prized trees and shrubs. He said it would take 30 years to bring the two parks back to pre-storm beauty.

Arnold Arboretum reported the storm hit full blast on Hemlock Hill, destroying trees that "could never be replaced."

Transit

(Continued from Page 9)

enter the picture, the Transit Department merely duplicates other city departments, the Bureau asserts. The City Planning Board and the Boston Traffic Commission are both concerned with street planning, the bureau points out; the Board of Street Commissioners has jurisdiction over street lines and the laying-out of highways; and the Public Works Department constructs traffic improvements.

This leaves the Transit Department as an agency solely devoted to capital construction, the bureau charges, whose existence "means unremitting pressure to spend for new projects. Its status should be fundamentally revised."

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Camping in the 'Bad Lands'

By Carroll Lane Fenton

"Look, Mother!" Mary exclaimed. "Tom found a petrified bone, while I picked up this fossil tooth. It's just like some teeth in the museum at Rapid City."

Mrs. Brooks was walking near the car, which was parked in the White River Bad Lands. In the distance she could see the Black Hills, which looked blue against the afternoon sun.

"I see why pioneers called these 'Bad Lands,'" puffed Mr. Brooks as he scrambled to the road. "I can't think of anything worse than to drive an emigrant wagon through this wilderness of cliffs. But with this new road they are pretty good. In fact, I'd say the Bad Lands are about the best things we've seen!"

Tom had wrapped his fossil in tissue paper and was looking at a map.

"Dad," he announced, "I've got an idea. Let's hunt fossils for another hour, and then stay at the camp near Cedar Pass."

Tom's hour was almost two; every cabin in camp was taken when the Brookes tried to rent one. "But why take a cabin?" the manager asked. "You've got a tent, and there are acres to camp in. Get your water at my pump."

Supper almost grew cold while the Brooks family watched a sunset that mixed deep blue with red and gold. It colored some of the rock pinnacles orange and turned the canyons purple. "This is better than the Grand Canyon," Mary decided. "Down there, everything's so big that you can't get close to the colors!"

Colors in the Clay

Next morning, she saw still other hues: ivory, rose, pale yellow and buff. Each color marked a separate layer of clay. It showed how those layers were piled on each other, making what the geologic guide book called the White River Formation.

Less than 40,000,000 years ago, the region which includes the Bad Lands was a level, grassy plain. It surrounded one small range of granite mountains; they were the first Black Hills. Many shallow rivers flowed past the Hills, meandering across the plain. When they overflowed, they spread mud over thousands upon thousands of acres. At other times, the wind brought dust. It really was ash from volcanoes among the then-new Rocky Mountains. This mixture of white or buff ash and mud made the many-hued beds of clay.

"There must have been trees on the plain," Tom remarked, "for we saw petrified wood at the camp. The manager said he got it only a few miles away."

Most of that fossil wood came from oak trees which had grown in scattered groves. The trees looked very much like oaks of Illinois or New York today.

"But the animals didn't look like any we have at home!" remarked Mary. "Our book says that some of them were a good deal like hyaenas. They had big heads and short, slow legs."

The Titanotheres

At least, they did not harm the huge beasts known as titanotheres. These animals were fifteen feet long and eight feet tall; they weighed more than most elephants. They were shaped like rhinos, however, and had two long horns on their noses. These horns were placed side by side, and were blunt. When titanothere bulls fought one another with them, these blunt horns did very little harm.

Tom tried to imagine titanotheres roaming a grassy plain. They were big, lazy beasts that ate leaves but did not care for grass. Sometimes they traveled in herds, but when spring came, each mother went off alone with her round-bodied calf. Since very few things dared to attack them, they did not stay together to warn enemies away.

The most abundant animal on the plain was the one whose tooth Mary had found. It looked like a sheep with long tail and hair. It ate grass as well as herbs, and spent a great deal of time resting while it chewed its cud.

The cud-chewer was an oreodon. Oreodons always lived in herds, so that many eyes could keep watch for enemies. They also liked to stay near titanotheres, for the big beasts kept hunting animals away. Since the oreodons could not defend themselves, they were glad of any help which their strong, well-protected neighbors could give them.

In spite of this help, and their own caution, many oreodons were victims of other animals. But enough of them lay and were buried in mud to make common fossils. Tom found several other bones, while Mary picked up a second tooth that was fastened to a bit of jaw.

Rains Work Here Too

Rains, Mr. Brooks decided, had cut and shaped the Bad Lands.

"Remember the Grand Canyon," he remarked to Mary. "When rain falls down there, it falls hard, makes creeks in every gully and digs the rock away. Rains are hard here, too, and they don't fall very often. When they do, I'll bet they play havoc with this soft clay!"

"I'll bet so, too!" Tom exclaimed. "Look at this wash near our tent; its sides are so steep they overhang. The camp man said he had seen them filled to the brim with water."

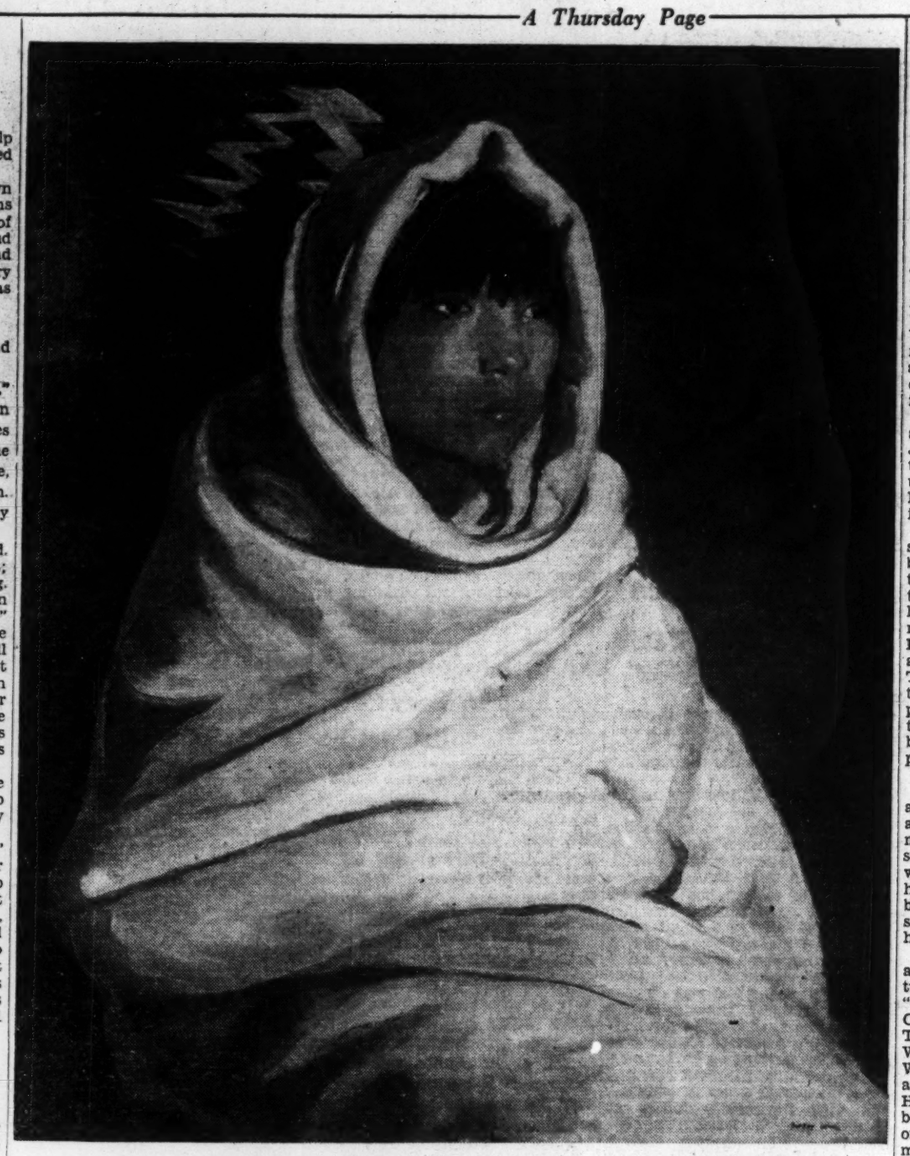
"The rain works before it fills the wash," Mary added. "Look at all the deep cracks in that cliff just across the road. Water must run into them, wearing them deeper and wider. In time, it divides the rock into those organ-pipe affairs that we saw along the Pinnacles Highway."

"But how about these bare, gentle slopes?" asked her mother. "Why do they lie at the foot of almost every cliff?"

"I think the rains build them," Tom replied. "Let's suppose water runs down the cliff, picking up grains of clay as it goes. When it gets to the bottom it flows away, providing the rain is a very hard one. If it isn't, or if the water is so muddy that it runs slowly, it just spreads out in a thin sheet and drops its clay. It really makes new beds of soft rock, right here in the Bad Lands."

Naming Danville

Danville, Illinois, is located on the bluffs of the Vermilion River, 124 miles south of Chicago. It is the county seat of Vermilion County, and the commercial center of the rich farming and coal mining region in which it is situated. The present city has grown from a trading cabin built in 1824 by Dan Beckwith in an Indian village at the center of many trails. The name Danville was given in honor of the founder.



Indian Girl in White Ceremonial Blanket

Robert Henri was a famous American artist who enjoyed making portraits of people. His talent enabled him to tell us in the language of paint how fine looking these people were and how their faces gleamed with friendly smiles. This painting of an Indian Girl is in the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, D. C. It shows Robert Henri in one of his most pleasing moments, for he seemed especially sympathetic when a young person was the subject. Note how few details there are, and yet how fully he has pictured this Indian girl with a few large, or sweeping strokes.

In the Shadow of the Pilgrims

English Holiday—II

"Speaking of historic values, Michael, even as a most patriotic American you may allow yourself to be interested in England. Remember the old West Gate at Southampton!" said Gwendolyn. She and Michael and their mother were strolling through the square at Corfe Castle at sunset, having made another visit to the castle hill after dinner.

"Yes, that was odd, wasn't it?" admitted Michael. "To think that we should come to England to learn something about one of the very important events in our own country's past!

"And the Pilgrims actually walked through that old West Gate at Southampton on their way to the pier to go on board the Mayflower. The guidebook says that 'almost certainly' they did, and that seems close enough.

"I always thought that the Pilgrims started from Plymouth on their voyage in the Mayflower and that was how Plymouth, Massachusetts, got its name. But it seems the distinction belongs to Southampton and that Plymouth, Massachusetts, had actually been named six years before their arrival. Capt. John Smith marked it on his map while he was in command of an expedition fitted out under the patronage of Sir Fernando Gorges, who was governor of the castle in Plymouth, England."

History in Action

"I felt just a little bit as though I were standing in the shadow of the Pilgrims when I looked at the West Gate," Gwendolyn said meditatively. "It does seem a bit stranded, so far from the water now. But that's because a lot of land has been reclaimed outside the city wall since those days.

"For anyone who doesn't like history though, Michael, you aren't doing badly."

"I haven't changed my opinion of history a bit," replied her brother. "But seeing the places where things actually happened isn't studying history—it's an adventure. It doesn't seem dry and dull and unimportant when you see it in this way."

It was just seven o'clock when Gwendolyn, turning over in bed on the first morning she waked in England, gazed sleepily at the washstand against the opposite wall, with its two large basins and a capacious water jug for each, and decided that the first step in her preparations for breakfast ought to be ringing for hot water.

Reaching up, she pressed the switch at the end of a cord that dangled above the head of her bed. After a delay, came a timid knock on the door and a small maid, looking almost like a child, inquired what she wanted. She explained and after another delay, a timid knock again announced the arrival of the hot water, in a tall tin can which the little maid brought into the room and set carefully on the marble-topped washstand.

Gwendolyn's inquiry about her shoes, which she had remembered to put outside her door the night before to be polished, brought a distressed look to the face of the little maid. The "boots" had not come yet, she explained. She would bring the shoes up as soon as he had cleaned them.

A Weighty Decision

On her way out of the door, she hesitated again, as though another weighty matter agitated her. Then, "What time will you be down for breakfast, miss?" she managed to find breath enough to ask.

"Will eight o'clock be too early?" inquired Gwendolyn, who wanted to take a walk around the castle hill as soon as possible.

"Any time you wish, miss," replied the little maid submissively. "And what would you like to have?"

Gwendolyn considered this question for a moment. Things were becoming complicated.

"I'll take whatever you have," she replied at last.

"Bacon and eggs, miss?"

"Yes, bacon and eggs."

Going down to breakfast, she found that Michael was the only other guest in the dining room. He looked rather dismal as he sat opposite her at table.

"I'm afraid we both forgot, Gwendolyn," he said mournfully. "We were to be sure not to ask for breakfast before nine o'clock and here we are, on our very first morning, turning this inn upside down to give us breakfast a whole hour earlier than they are accustomed to serve it."

"How stupid, I forgot completely," replied Gwendolyn, penitently. "I was so much taken up with thinking about the castle and how lovely it would be to go up there this morning that I forgot entirely that English people don't start their day as early as we do in America."

"Mother is the only one of us who knows how to behave in a foreign country," declared Michael gloomily, glancing at his mother's vacant chair.

Ethel C. Ince

Gay Autumn

Now autumn, with a generous hand,
flings gold across the shining land.
Everywhere that I can see
her elves are working busily,
painting the leaves on each green tree
until they glow with gold and red.
Sometimes leaves tumble on my head
as I run down the street to play!
Gold leaves, with red, are very gay.
Autumn must have a lot of fun.
I'm glad her time is just begun!

MILDRED NICKERSON

Strangest Ship That Sails

The strangest ship that ever sailed the areas is in course of being built in England. She is the 650-ton brigantine "Research," owned by the British Admiralty, and is the only sailing vessel officially owned by Britain. She will be used by the Hydrographic Department for investigating matters connected with navigation, and will inquire into ocean currents, unsounded depths of the sea and, above all, into the electricity in the atmosphere and polar magnetism.

The odd thing about this ship is the fact that she will contain no magnetic metal of any kind, so that her compass should always register correctly. Her hull is of teak wood of the finest quality, and all rivets, bolts, girders, and even anchor chains, are of bronze. The rigging is made of non-magnetic alloy, and even the galley stove, cooking utensils, and cutlery will be of the same metal.

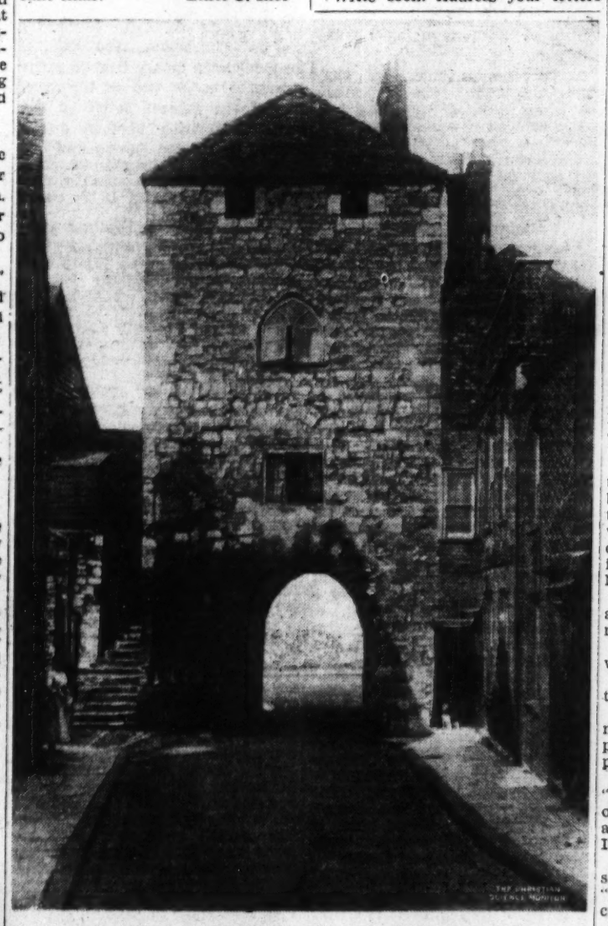
Members of the crew of the "Research" will have no magnetic nails in their shoes, and the buttons on their clothes will be made of bronze, or some similar non-magnetic metal. In short, the vessel will be entirely bereft of those things that upset the compasses of sailing ships, and so will be free to wander about the seas and find out exactly how and why compasses behave as they do.

After leaving Dartmouth, it is expected that this curious vessel will be away from her home port for several years, and will have sailed thousands of miles before she makes port once more. The Admiralty expect many interesting discoveries as a result of her long voyage.

Both Photographs by Courtesy of C. R. Hoffman, Southampton, England

Old City Wall, Southampton, England, Showing Arcades

Southampton's Fourteenth-Century Norman Walls Still Stand, Although, in Some Places, Modern Buildings Overtop Them.



Looking Outward Through the Old West Gate, Southampton, England

The West Gate Lies Directly in the Way the Pilgrims Must Have Taken When They Went Down to the Shore to Go on Board the Mayflower in 1620. Almost Certainly, They Passed Through This Gate on Their Way to Embark.

Early Ice on the Pond

The pond that held all summer for a few
Invested hours—we had built the sides
Against the stream, up to our knees in clay,
To keep the stream from slipping through—
Wears now a thin but growing stain of ice
In mornings, but by early afternoon
The growth is stopped, the warm sun glides
In lazy shafts as though it meant to stay;
But in an hour pales (it has thought twice!)
Seeing an autumn evening in a summer noon.

JOHN RITCHEY

This Is Just Among Ourselves

By Peter White

We who read The Young Folks' Page have so many interests in common that it seems as though we should have a column of our own to discuss them. Write and tell us what you think of the idea.

One thing we are wondering about tremendously just now is—how many of our readers, both girls and boys, built model airplanes this summer from instructions given in the series, "Fun With Model Airplanes," by William Bres? We are hoping to get many interesting letters from young airplane builders, telling us of their experiences in constructing and flying the models.

Did you enjoy that series as much as the one on ship models, by Ray J. Marran, which we published some time ago? The letters which came to us about the "Fun With Ship Models" series were very entertaining.

A boy in Sheffield, England, and some boys in Pasadena, California, built such beautiful ship models from the instructions in the articles that their boats were shown in local exhibits. The English boy's exhibition model was a Roman Galley. The Pasadena boys' models of Egyptian and Roman boats were exhibited. Their models of Chinese junks attracted so much interest that a photographer was sent to take pictures of the boys at work on their boats, to be published in a local paper.

The Nicest Story

One of the nicest stories we heard about the ship model series was of a boy in Pasadena who built his models in the school workshop—one step at a time. He enjoyed the work so much that every day, when he had finished his piece of model-building, he went to a younger class, showed them what he had done to his boat and how to build theirs.

Another thing we are wondering about is how you all enjoyed the two last serial stories we published—"Mystery at Cherry Steeple," by Gunby Hadath, and "Llewellyn's Tower," by M. Josephine Smith. Which of the two did you like best? We have a suspicion what the boys' answer to that question will be. How many of you like serial stories better than anything else we print on The Young Folks Page? And how many of you enjoy reading articles on art, music and nature?

As if in reply to that last paragraph, just as we were writing this column, our mail brought a post card comment from a reader in Youngstown, Ohio. She is simply delighted when a serial appears on The Young Folks' Page, she wrote, and can "scarcely wait for the next one of these continued stories to arrive." We wish we could tell her how much it pleases us to hear from readers who follow The Young Folks' Page so eagerly.

Now we musn't ask you to answer any more questions this time. But we shall look for an overflowing mail box very soon, telling us what are your favorite features on the page and what your interests are outside of school. We may be able to help you get more fun out of your outside interests by publishing articles that will give you information you need about them.

Write soon. Address your letters to: Peter White, Junior Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America.

Just Before We Finish

We hadn't meant to let this secret out, but it is such a good one that we simply can't finish our column without giving you just a hint about it. It is about a new serial story—starting on this page in November. We like it so much ourselves that we can hardly wait to begin to publish it, and when you have read the first chapter, we know you will hardly be able to wait for the page to arrive with the new installment every week. It will make fine reading for the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays and the chapters will appear regularly every week until the end of February.

It is a pioneer story about Andrew Patterson, who was left in the care of the Bumblebee Titcombs, in Philadelphia, while his father, captain of the "Fair American," was away at sea. To Andrew's distress, the Titcombs determined to travel north, taking him with them and leaving no traces by which his father could follow him when the "Fair American" returned. When the travelers reached Maine—but we simply will not tell you another word about the story. It is too good to be given away like that.

When you read about Andrew and Sophronia Hallet and her parents, Uncle Franz, and about Sally, Aunt Nannie, Aunt Esther, Aunt Deborah, Uncle Joseph and Uncle Eben, who arrived in a tiny house on runners, drawn over the snow by 12 oxen—there we go, giving the story away again. No, you won't get another word out of us about it. We'll just say—when you read about them, write and tell us what you think of them.

Garnets at Gore Mountain

"Well," said Father, from behind the wheel of the car, "Now that we have left North Creek we'll be at Gore Mountain in no time. Keep a sharp lookout for the signs because we'll have to leave the main road shortly."

"Goody," exclaimed Peter, who always enjoys the bumps.

"You might tell us a little about what we shall find here," put in Mother as a gentle reminder to Peter of his usual task.

Peter nodded and laughed. "I've read about it, Mother. The story is that about 60 years ago a man was out hunting up here near a stream. He noticed something red just where the water was breaking over a jut out of rocks. He went over to see what the red might be and discovered that the rocks themselves were all red. They were garnet. He hand picked the stones at first and marketed them for gem material. There wasn't enough of the gem quality but plenty of the rocks for commercial use. Anyway now the mines are here at Gore Mt."

Named for Pomegranate

"Very good, Peter," said Father, "but we still don't know much about garnets themselves."

"Well," Peter hesitated a little, "the garnet rock was red—and, oh, yes, I remember, it's crushed after it's mined and made into 'red sandpaper'."

"And the name 'garnet' comes from the Latin word 'granatum,' which means a pomegranate," put in Mother mildly.

"What is a pomegranate?" asked John slowly.

"It is a fruit with many seeds,' said Mother, "and the crystals of the garnet look like the pomegranate seeds in size and color."

"The ancient Egyptians wore beads of garnet," Father took his turn of explaining. "So did the Romans, and the gems were often used in the mosaic inlaid work of the Anglo-Saxon and Merovingian jewelers. The red garnet of gem quality is called pyrope, from the Greek word meaning 'fiery-eyed.' Then there—"

"Hold on!" cried Mother, just then, "there is the sign—turn left."

Up the winding mountain road went the car, until it almost reached the top. There was a lovely white house perched on the very edge of a cliff, with a magnificent view of majestic peaks in the distance. It looked as if a puff of wind might blow it down into the valley. Just below was the mine, the excavated blasted section, like a gaping hole, the pulverizing house and the superintendent's shack. The deep echoing rumble of blasting filled the air.

A Polite Refusal

The superintendent in charge was most cordial, although he pointed out firmly that the rules of the company forbade him from allowing anyone to wander about at will to obtain specimens.

"We used to permit it," he said by way of explanation, "but we have found it wiser to let the collectors purchase any specimens they might desire. We set aside good ones for that purpose."

A boy served as guide, pointing out the dump pile, and the place recently blasted. Father thanked the boy and then he bought a nice garnet rock which was on sale, along with many others, and even some stones cut into gem shapes that were very lovely.

As he got back into the car Father asked casually, "How far does the mining company's property extend?"

"Oh, a mile or so down the road," was the answer.

"Thank you," said Father and set the car into motion.

"I don't think the few rocks the mineral seekers take make any impression on a dump pile," Mother protested mildly as they drove away.

"I agree with you," replied Father. "But evidently this company has its own reasons for making its rules, and they were very nice and friendly, I must say."

After a good ten minutes, Father spoke again as he slowed down. "Everybody out for garnets," he called.

Mother gave a little gasp—"Garnets?"

Father laughed. "I thought the road looked reddish on the way up. That is why I asked when we would be off the company's property. Come on and scoop them up."

The road was filed with small pieces, and there was more garnet than anyone could possibly desire.

"You know," said Father, after the car was again moving down the long hill, "the Navajo Indians, out on their Reservation in Arizona, find pyrope—the precious red garnet—in pebbles in the ant hills, and then they sell it for gem cutting."

"It seems to me," said Mother, slowly, "that when we took the field trip to Roxbury, Connecticut, we found brownish garnets. Iron garnets, we called them."

"Yes," answered Father, "those, I believe, were the garnets called Almandine—the iron-aluminum mineral."

"How many kinds of garnets are there?" asked Peter.

"Well," said Father, thinking hard, "there's a colorless white garnet, called grossularite, which is found in Quebec; there's a pale yellow, called viluite, from Siberia; a rose pink, called rosolite, from Mexico—they are all garnets. And then, oh, yes, there's the unvarivite—that's—"

"Stop," cried Mother, "I am satisfied with the common red garnets we found today. All those big names and this bump road—it's too much."

"One more question before we hit the smooth main road and civilization," teased Father. "Look carefully at a specimen before you answer. Why is the garnet the greatest help to the beginner studying the crystals of a mineral?"

"Because it is so hard," said Peter, trying to scratch a specimen.

"Because it has a good lustre and the shape is readily seen," guessed Mother.

"Because it has so many faces," cried small John.

"Right," Father laughed, "John is the nearest to being correct. The garnet is isometric—it crystalizes in the cubical system. Pyrites belong to this group, too. We are going to study about the shape of crystals this winter when the field trips are over."

Janet P. Johl.

A Boy Scout's Long Drop

If you were to ask Gwynne Johns, a Boy Scout from Aberystwyth, what his hobby is, he would probably say, "Breaking parachute jump records."

Thirteen years ago, at the age of 12, young Johns proved his courage by saving a child from being run over in the street and was awarded the Silver Cross for Gallantry by the Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell, thus becoming the first Boy Scout in Carmarthenshire to earn a gallantry award.

Now he is known as the young Aberystwyth parachutist, having recently created a world record by making a delayed drop from 18,000 feet in the dark over Salisbury Plain. With a powerful electric lamp strapped to his arm and a sealed barograph attached to his wrist, Johns was taken up at 10 o'clock from Heston. For 85 seconds, he was dropping towards the earth before pulling the rip cord releasing his parachute. He was then 4,000 feet from the ground and landed at a spot two miles from Netheravon. It was over an hour before searchers found him, safe and sound, and delighted at his success.

This achievement adds a second record to Johns' credit. Twelve months ago he broke the world's record for a daylight delayed drop by falling 18,000 feet before releasing his parachute. It was on that occasion that he jumped 22,400 feet. He is the first parachutist to have attempted a delayed drop by night.

KIDDICRAFT "BRIPLAXT" SAFETY TEETHING BEADS

These Teething Beads ARE NOT ENAMELED but made of a new self-coloured material. Baby cannot remove the slightest trace of colour or material. String of 22 beads in delicate pastel shades, attractively boxed. 2/6, post 3d.
Price, postage paid, to U. S. or Canada, 75c
KIDDICRAFT "SENSIBLE" TOYS LTD.
Purley, Surrey, Eng.

Woolen Harvest

There's a beautiful crop of fabrics for autumn sewing

Women who make their own clothes, or who have them made to order, can give free rein to their designing skill, so varied and handsome are the new fall woolens. Many dry goods stores are advertising them in The Christian Science Monitor these days.

Ridiculous Hockey Play-Off Being Considered—Giants Coming—Tennis Tomorrow

Forty-Eight Games to Drop Only One of Seven Sextets

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

We've talked of hockey in snowstorms, rain storms, mid-summer heat and normal weather, but last night the subject took prominence amid hurricane conditions. And while the storm raged outside the hotel in Copley Square, prospects of a hockey storm permeated the atmosphere within. According to Art Ross, Bruins manager and vice-president, the National Hockey League is leaning toward the last word in ridiculous play-off plans.

The league is no longer divided into divisions since the withdrawal of the Montreal Maroons. President Weston W. Adams and Ross will attend the N. H. L. meeting in Toronto Saturday with a plan calling for the first four teams in the seven-club standing to enter the final play-offs. They have little hope of this, however, for indications from other governors are that six clubs will be in, leaving only one team out after a 48-game schedule.

An announcement of a more cheerful and sane nature came when Frank Ryan told of the naming of Ralph (Cooney) Weiland as assistant manager to take the place vacated by Fred Hitchman, now manager of Springfield. Weiland is the veteran center of the team and will continue to play.

The Bruins report Sunday, Oct. 16, at Hershey for the start of practice and will remain there two weeks or more with exhibition games to be arranged. One game already has been listed for Oct. 25 at Cleveland. Manager Ross expects to have 40 players on hand for the Bruins, which includes amateurs down for tryouts. Providence and the new Hershey pro team also will train there.

The regular schedule is likely to open around Nov. 4 or 5 and the Bruins will begin their long season on the road, playing the first game here about Nov. 15. Because the distribution of playing strength is certain to be more even this season, with Maroon talent taken by Canadiens and Chicago, the clubs may revise the player limit and add another eligible man, making additional strength to survive the heavy going.

Manager Ross intends to bring up some new rules and changes for the present ones, all of which he believes will greatly improve play. Another suggestion he hopes to see materialize will alter the present referee system. Instead of two officials he advocates one referee to call fouls and generally handle the game and the other to be only a linesman, calling nothing but offsides and facing the puck. He believes this will relieve the chief official of distracting minor details. It is much along the old Can-Am system.

Bruins apparently will not import any new stars for the team other than the young players now being groomed. The team is willing to trade, but no offers seem likely to improve it. Frank Brimsek, Providence goalie and Bruin property, may be tried during the season to spell Tiny Thompson and there are four other players available there. At least eight of the amateurs who will report at Hershey will be signed. The team would have bid on Baldy Northcott or Earl Robinson of Maroons (sold to Chicago) if it had had the opportunity.

More N. H. Grid Activity With Full Squad Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Sept. 22—Football activity took on greater proportions at the University of New Hampshire this week as both junior varsity and freshman candidates reported to the gridiron in early workouts.

First day activity for both squads was confined to the field house, where the men checked out equipment and met with head and assistant coaches. The team took to the field to go through general limbering up exercises. Actual contact work for jay-vees and freshmen will not begin until the latter part of the week or early next week.

Despite early week rains, Head Coach George Sauer sent his varsity gridmen through rigorous scrimmages in an effort to have his squad become familiar with a wet ball and muddy playing conditions.

Berths Wide Open

With the possible exception of an end two back positions, Sauer believes that all berths are still wide open. Only men expected to have starting assignments in Saturday's opener with Lowell Textile here are Fritz Winterbottom, Burt Mitchell and Paul Horne, all lettermen from the 1937 Wildcat edition.

Perhaps the greatest battle for a position is being staged at left end, where Walt Webb, Matt Flaherty and Louis Frank are rated on a nearly equal footing.

At left tackle, Bob Onnella seems the most likely candidate to get the opening nod, while either Tom Johnson or James Russell may be in the game at right tackle.

Guard Battle

Wally Ballou, because of his outstanding blocking this week, has the inside track for left guard, but it is a toss-up between Stan Lowe, Mike Platis and George Belanger as to who will be his running mate. Max Gowen is the most likely starter at center.

The blocking back assignment will fall to Edwin Preble if he can continue his smooth work for the remainder of the week. At fullback Sauer has Jack Hanlon and Ace Parker. Hanlon, the steadier of the two, will probably line up with the team at the opening whistle, but Parker, a sophomore triple threat, will see much action.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	81	57	.587
Chicago	78	61	.561
Cincinnati	76	62	.551
New York	75	64	.540
Boston	69	70	.496
St. Louis	68	72	.486
Brooklyn	63	75	.457
Philadelphia	44	93	.321

Results Sept. 21

St. Louis 4, Boston 0.
Other games postponed.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Twenty-Five Years Ago

Twenty-five years ago, on Sept. 20, 1913, to be exact, a young lad who lived in a house within a stone's throw of the links and who was practically unknown to the world of golf, performed a feat which not only brought him international renown, but did more than any other one thing to make the game of golf the popular sport that it is today in America. When the United States open championship for that year was starting, the great question with the golfing fan was as to what American golfer, if any, would be able to keep the title and trophy on this side of the Atlantic Ocean against the onslaught of those two famous British golfers, Harry Vardon and Ted Ray. Among those most seriously considered were J. J. McDermott, who had won the title the two previous years; Fred McLeod, who had held the title in 1908; Macdonald Smith, and Jack Hutchinson, and of these McDermott was the favorite. Only once before in the history of the tournament had the title crossed the Atlantic, and that was in 1900 when Harry Vardon won it at the Chicago Golf Club, Wheaton, Ill., with a card of 313,

Wide World

U. S. Open Golf Trophy

Ouimet Saves the Day

But when it came to saving the day, so far as the retaining of the trophy by the United States was concerned, the hero was the lad who had just graduated from his "teens"—Francis Ouimet. Any of those who were fortunate enough to see him sink the putt that gave him the championship will never forget the reception he received. It was a dark, rainy afternoon, but no one thought of that. And the winning of that title by Ouimet brought golf from a game which was laughed at by many and confined largely to the richer class out into the public gaze, with the result that it is today played by all classes with the number of club-swingers running into the millions. The first amateur ever to win the title, he is still an amateur. Champions have come and gone since that day in September, 1913, and even before then; but it can be safely said that not one of them has ever enjoyed the international esteem in which Ouimet is held, and many expressed regret over the fact that, due to business reasons, he was unable to compete in the recent amateur tournament at Oakmont.

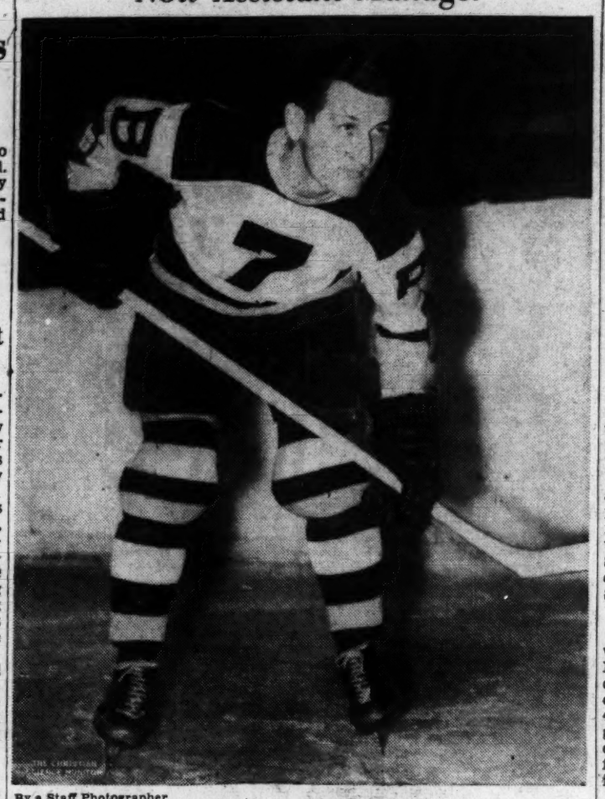
Plan Sectional Tournaments

During the past winter there was much talk regarding the holding of a tournament in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Ouimet's victory at the Brookline Country Club. In fact, George R. Jacobus, president of the Professional Golfers' Association of America, announced that it planned to conduct sectional tournaments all over the country on the 20th, which was to be known as "Ouimet Day." The announcement was a popular one and received support from local as well as national golf organizations. But, despite the fact that the golfers of the country offered their whole-hearted support to the plan, the tournaments were never held, and Ouimet himself was the cause of thir abandonment.

Ouimet Prefers No Celebration

In a letter to President Jacobus he wrote: "Inwardly I feel very proud to think that the P. G. A. of America sincerely wish to celebrate my victory over Vardon and Ray in 1913. However, I guess I'm a peculiar sort of person. Golf has been wonderful to me; it has given me no end of pleasure; it has enabled me to establish grand friends, and, in looking back over the past 25 years, I feel that I have been thoroughly rewarded for whatever I have done in golf—it owes me nothing. It is a nice feeling to think that you have contributed something to the greatest of all games and that satisfaction is so great to me that I believe any demonstration such as you propose would be placing the individual ahead of the game. . . . I appreciate more than I can possibly tell you what you and the boys wish to do. . . . However, as I have tried to explain, I think the game is bigger than any individual and personally would just as soon your friendly and fine recommendation be dropped." There will, therefore, be no "Ouimet Tournaments"; but, celebration or no celebration, his golfing career will ever be remembered as worthy of emulation by the golfers of future generations as well as those of the present.

Now Assistant Manager



By a Staff Photographer

Ralph (Cooney) Weiland

Veteran center, has been appointed assistant to Art Ross, taking the place of Fred Hitchman.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Pirates Advance Closer to Flag

The National League critic can put his finger on almost a dozen reasons for the rise in Pittsburgh stock. But in the dugout—any dugout around the circuit, not excluding the one occupied by the Pirates themselves—players will tell you that Pie Traynor is leading the parade today because he has been fortunate enough to keep nine regulars on the field without lengthy interruption.

Probably Pie would be the first to admit it. In this humpty-dumpty pennant race the manager of the Buccaneers has breezed through without the loss of a regular infielder, outfielder or catcher. Among the pitchers, only Bob Klinger has labored under handicap of late. But by his recent victory over the Bees, in which he yielded only six hits and a lone run, the Sacramento draftee proved he is ready for more work.

Wins Close Games

Traynor has specialized this year in winning close games. Of the 81 triumphs in the standing, 32 were gained by the slender margin of a single run. Imagine how many of those might have been turned into defeats had Pie lost Paul Waner, Arky Vaughan, Johnny Rizzo or any other regular for a stretch of several weeks.

The Giants probably lost their chance to make it three straight pennants in the National League when Burgess Whitehead, their fine second baseman, was benched for the season. Bill Terry made a lengthy search for a capable replacement, without success. The double play combination of Whitehead and Dick Bartell was one of baseball's best. The loss of Joe Moore slowed down the champions for a while. Then, of course, came the final blow in the form of Carl Hubbell's retirement.

Dizzy Dean, a winner, would have kept the Chicago Cubs in front. Manager Gabby Hartnett's inactivity for a few weeks diminished the Bruin attack. If Bill McKechnie had had Lee Grissom from the start of the race, Cincinnati's Reds would undoubtedly be setting the pace. But those are the "breaks" which bring upsets and surprises, and yearly add new interest and enthusiasm to the big league flag hunts.

Rain Aids Bucs

Inclement weather continues to aid the Buccaneers. Every first division game this week—a record number of 14—has been rained out. The schedule now shows 12 remaining for the leaders, 13 for the Cubs, and 12 each for Cincinnati and New York.

The Pirates will probably win if they play .500 ball through those 12 contests. To beat them, the Cubs must click for over .800 ball. If the Bruins won all remaining games, Pittsburgh could triumph although dropping three out of 12.

The only National League engagement since Sunday was played yesterday in Boston. Paul Dean, making a successful comeback with the Cardinals, blanked the Bees in the wind-swept Hive on seven hits.

The Yankees dropped their sixth in a row yesterday, although they outhit the White Sox. The Red Sox moved closer to clinching second place by winning another from the Browns. The Tigers strengthened their grip on fourth place, taking two from the lowly Athletics. In the first Detroit game, Hank Greenberg hit his fifty-fourth home run.

Bierman Thinks Team Not Ready

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 22 (AP)—Minnesota football's number one coach, Bernie Bierman, has good reasons for feeling questionable. Washington's Huskies, Pacific Coast champions, are in town today.

Bierman doubts whether his Golden Gophers, defending Big Ten titlists are ready for the intersectional clash with the Washington team Saturday and nothing would please him more than to postpone it a couple of weeks or forget it altogether.

His athletes are big enough and rugged enough, but he feels the team is short on speed and deception. Furthermore, reserve strength of recent successful seasons is missing.

Minnesota will wind up no higher than the top of the second division in the Big Ten, Bierman said, in his most recent prediction. He ranks Ohio State, Northwestern and Wisconsin as title favorites.

The Washington Huskies approach the battle scene with no good intentions—they're remembering a 14-to-7 setback by Minnesota in Seattle in 1935. The schedule is:

Sept. 24—Washington, here.
Oct. 1—Nebraska; 8—Purdue; 15—Michigan; 29—Northwestern there.
Nov. 5—Iowa; 12—Notre Dame, there; 19—Wisconsin, there.

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

BERKELEY, Calif.—Football and other sports were on the black side of the ledger at the University of California for the fiscal year 1937-38 according to the report of Kenneth Priestly, California's graduate manager. Net profit from all athletic activities was $206,591.70, which included a net of $60,109.42 from the Rose Bowl game with Alabama. Excluding the Alabama game, athletic profits amounted to $146,482.28, approximately the athletic profit for the year 1935-36 and an increase of $65,217.49 over the year 1936-37. All of which shows how nice it is to have a good football team on the premises.

BATON ROUGE, La.—One of the most sought after prep school stars in southern football history will make his debut Saturday night for Old Miss against Louisiana State here. He is Leslie Dodson, former Mississippi High School star, who rivaled the great Bill DeCorrevont as a prep school sensation. The 185-pound University of Mississippi fullback was a four-star-special player at Lee High School, Columbus, Miss., and was widely courted by the collegians.

Playoff Results

International League

Rochester at Newark, postponed.

American Association

St. Paul 9, Milwaukee 6.

Estelle Page And Miss Berg Move Forward

CHICAGO, Sept. 22 (AP)—A miss and a matron, with contrasting personalities seemed destined today to turn the battle for the national women's golf championship into a strictly two-girl show.

They are Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page, 31-year-old housewife, of Chapel Hill, N. C., defending champion, and her most formidable challenger, Patty Berg of Minneapolis. Both displayed ability to meet any dangerous situation in winning their second and third rounds yesterday. Mrs. Page swept aside Helen Waterhouse of Warwick, R. I., 2 and 1, and then turned in a 4-and-3 victory over Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas.

It remained for Miss Berg, outstanding woman golf figure of the year, with nine triumphs in 12 tournaments, to stage a dramatic rally that thrilled a gallery of hundreds. She conquered a 20-year-old blonde co-ed of Massillon, Ohio, named Eva Shorb.

Stages Comeback

After advancing to the third round with a 4-and-3 victory over Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., Patty encountered the slender Ohioan. At the end of the first nine holes, Patty was 4 down. Then she discarded her rain golfing trousers in favor of a powdered blue divided skirt and with fiery determination began her driving finish.

Suddenly regaining her putting form, Patty started sweeping birdies and pars all over the course on the back nine. She won the 10th in par, and the 11th and 12th on birdies to be only 1 down. She took the 15th in par to even the count. At the 17th she bounced into the lead, 1 up, and stayed there. She had overcome a tremendous handicap that will not soon be forgotten.

Explodes Fireworks

The marvelous Miss from Minneapolis promises to explode the fireworks again against Dorothy Traung of San Francisco, in what probably will be the best of the afternoon's quarterfinal contests. Miss Traung is no stranger to the national cast, as she reached the quarterfinals in the 1934 championship. Mrs. Page meets Mrs. Frank Goldthwaite of Fort Worth, Texas, while Miss Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., Curtis Cup star and 1936 semi-finalist engages Marion McDougall of Portland, Ore., 1934 Western Open winner. In the remaining quarterfinal match two strangers to national women's tournament will clash. They are Peggy Graham of Hollywood, Calif., champion of the Golden State, and Mrs. E. R. Hury of Dallas, Texas. Mrs. Hury's best effort to date has been quarterfinal roles in a couple of Trans-Mississippi tournaments.

Kickers Scarce Up at Cornell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

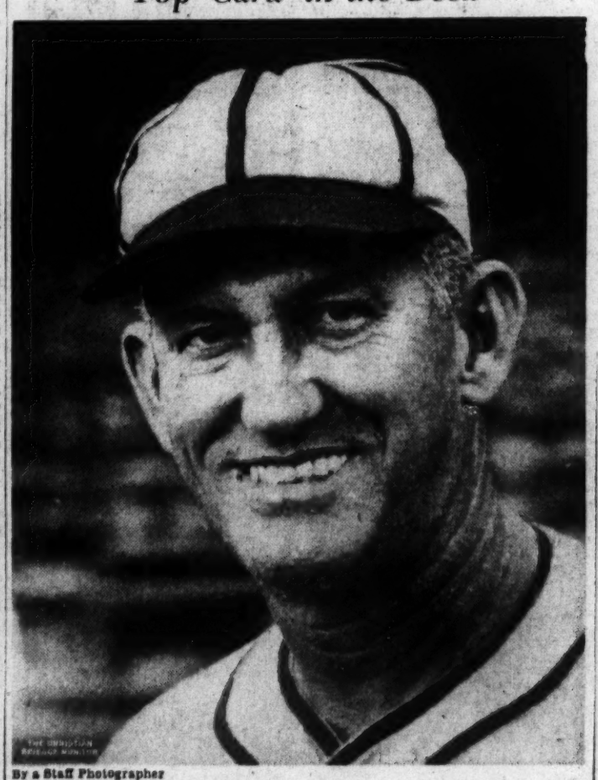
ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 22—Cornell's 1938 football team went into the final stretch of its pre-season drilling this week, with only two weeks left to polish up plays and get regular combinations in shape before the Colgate game, Oct. 1.

Coach Snavely's major problem, the finding of a capable kicker to fit in the first-string line-up, is still unsolved. George Peck has been working on punting and he has been improving, but he is far from a top-notch punter at this stage.

The need for a kicker may break up the veteran backfield combination which has been working out on the A team this week—Peck at wingback, Whit Baker at tailback, Vince Eichler at fullback, and Bob Rose at blocking back—but this quartet was working regularly during scrimmages the first of the week.

Coach Snavely's second important problem, the filling of the guard spot left vacant with the graduation of Eli Hooper, was complicated when a leg injury put veteran Jack Hemingway on the sidelines. Hemingway was fighting it out with Phil Tuths, an experienced tackle who was converted this fall, for the right guard position.

Top 'Card' in the Deck



By a Staff Photographer

Mike Gonzales

Temporarily manager of the St. Louis Cardinals with Frank Frisch out.

Terrymen Here Tomorrow For Four-Game Bee Series

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After closing their western series with the Cardinals this afternoon, the Bees get ready for a week-end set against the Giants, which opens tomorrow with a single game. Now that the Red Birds from St. Louis are moving fast toward their second division leadership, the Bees are prepared to throw full strength at the unbalanced Terrymen.

Shoved to the bottom of the first division last week, the club managed by Bill Terry is nothing more than a hapless on-looker in the sensational pennant race taking place in the senior circuit.

Giants Patched

Although still in the race mathematically, the Giants are crawling along with a patched-up infield, outfield and pitching staff. The wonder is, how Terry has kept them in the upper half of the league until this late date.

The West combined to ruin Terry's chances of managing in a third-straight World Series. Cincinnati did the most damage, winning 12 out of 19. Then comes Pittsburgh with 13 out of 22. The Cubs edged the champs with 12 won and 10 lost. Only the Cardinals, who have dropped 11 out of 20, are behind the easterners.

The Dodgers, as usual, have been an obstacle in the path of the Giants since the half-way point in the campaign. Terry won 10 in a row from Grimes through July 4, but "stubble-beard" came back and took seven of the last 10 starts. As the New York line-up now stands, it has too many holes—too many "out" down through the batting order. The manager will carry on a re-building program this winter and probably will be one of the most active traders on the market.

Cardinals Close

As the Bees locked with the Cardinals today in a double-header, they were just a game and a half in front of the rallying outfit piloted by Mike Gonzales. Mike's boys have taken six straight, including yesterday's 4-to-0 shutout at the Hive. To finish ahead of the locals would be a colorful feather in the cap of the Cuban.

The highlight of that game yesterday, aside from the wind that nearly blew the scribes out of the press box, was the shut-out pitching of Paul Dean. The youngster member of the famous hurling family yielded seven hits, but was very fast and his control was close to perfection. He walked only one man. It was the consensus among the press that Paul was as fast as he was three years ago. That stretch in the heat of the Texas League did the trick.

* * *

Hi Mason, an early arrival at Fenway Park, says that everything looks in order except a telephone booth in the back of the grandstand, which was blown down by the wind . . . The Red Sox blew the Browns down again yesterday, 8 to 4 . . . They have won five in a row from the American League's seventh-place club.

* * *

Diamond dust . . . Fortunately, the wind storm caused little damage at the local ball parks . . . John Quinn reports that the only no-

Around the Hub

With workmen fast clearing fallen trees around the various local gridirons, college football teams practiced without interruption today. Northeastern's arc light system for night practice is out of commission, but is expected to be put in order shortly. Part of the stands at both Boston College and Boston University need repairing and work is already underway. Harvard's secret practice fence gave way to the wind, but this can be erected easily.

* * *

Ellison Brown, former B. A. A. Marathon champion, will attempt to continue his consecutive victories when he runs at the John J. Glass, Jr., Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars of Middleboro, Field Day, Carnival, and Marathon on Saturday at the Middleboro Municipal Stadium.

* * *

The class C and D golf tournament of the Women's Golf Association, after having been postponed wice this week because of rain, will e held next Monday at the Oakley Country Club.

* * *

It was a big day yesterday for Pat Ianley, varsity coach of Boston University's football team. Besides sending his squad through a long workout he took time to look over the 45 freshman candidates that reported o Coach Bob McKelvey.

* * *

For the third time on next Monday night the Boston Shamrocks and the Pittsburgh Pirates will attempt to get together on the gridiron at Fenway Park. The teams were washed out of their original date of last Monday night and then when the game was postponed to Tuesday night more rain sent the contest over to the new date.

* * *

Tickets for the Boston College-Northeastern football game scheduled for a week from Friday night at Alumni Field went on sale this morning.

* * *

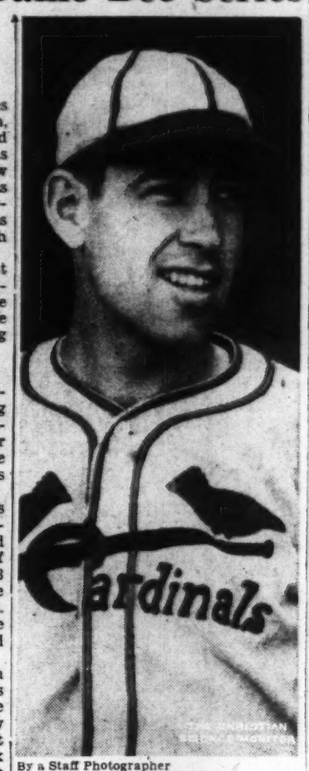
Gil Dobie paid little attention to the whirlwind that whistled around B. C.'s practice field last night and kept right on working with his team. Dobie expects a greater whirlwind Saturday afternoon when the Canisius eleven arrives for its game with the Eagles.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	94	49	.657
Boston	83	59	.582
Cleveland	81	61	.570
Detroit	76	67	.531
Washington	71	72	.497
Chicago	60	75	.444
St. Louis	50	89	.360
Philadelphia	51	93	.354

Results Sept. 21

Detroit 8, Philadelphia 6.
Detroit 3, Philadelphia 0.
Chicago 5, New York 2.
Boston 8, St. Louis 4.
One game postponed.



By a Staff Photographer

Paul Dean

ticeable mark of the hurricane at National League Field is the disappearance of several large sign boards that stood behind the bleachers in left and left-center fields . . . As the gale came from the southwest, the signs were blown over on the railroad tracks and did not interfere with today's twin bill with the Cardinals.

Drenched Courts Further Delay Tennis Titles

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 22 (AP)—The United States Lawn Tennis Association, with an eye on the weather man, will play off the remaining semifinal matches of the national singles tournament tomorrow after five-straight postponements, a record for the tourney.

Although the courts were covered, five days of rain had so deeply penetrated the turf and flooded the exits, officials announced yesterday, that it would take fully 24 hours of drying weather before the courts would be in condition for play.

The last match played was Saturday, when Nancye Wynne of Australia won her way into the women's finals. Alice Marble and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Boston will meet in the other semifinal for the right to meet her for the title.

The men's semifinalists are Don Budge and Sidney B. Wood, Jr., and Jack Bromwich of Australia and Gene Mako. Budge's doubles partner. If and when the courts are playable they'll go at it in what are sure to be the most interesting semi-finals in the nationals' recent history.

Navy Is Ready For '38 Opener This Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—As in many years past, Navy will open its football season at Annapolis this Saturday against the William and Mary "Indians" from Williamsburg, Virginia. The lightweight but hard fighting Indians are so consistent that they have become a sort of measuring gauge for determining the relative merits of the Navy teams.

In many respects the traditional William and Mary game ushers in one of the busiest football Saturdays of the entire Navy year. The opening kick-off takes place within 30 hours after the regiment of over 2000 midshipmen returns to the Academy from summer leave. This means that new cheering sections must be organized, that the goat has to be scrubbed down for his initial duties as mascot, and a hundred or more other matters arranged by game time.

Increased demands for tickets over previous opening games indicate that Navy followers are attaching special interest to the 1938 team. With the exceptions of Captain Powell at end, tackle Bergner, and Wallace in center position, Navy will present an entirely new lineup Saturday. Along with this, new playing uniforms of blue and gold will be used. Other changes include new assistant coaches and new formations. Navy's 1938 combination is a new team without a past, but hopeful for the future.

William and Mary has already played an opening game—giving some indication of their 1938 offense. Against the Norfolk Training Station, Gus Twiddy's Indians scored three out of four touchdowns with well executed forward passes. A passing game early in the season always causes more trouble than any other type of offense. The William and Mary passing combination appears to be Bill Byrne to Stan Kamen.

In practice so far this season Navy has had no outstanding ball carrier. With the graduation of Ingram and Antrim, and the resignation of Franks, this year's starting back have only one experienced veteran in Lem Cooke. Last season Cooke went into action against the Indians as a substitute, his first claim to a regular position resulting from consistent punting and several good runs. Wood, a short, chunky lad; and Whitehead, a fast, shifty back; will share the burden of work with Cooke, with Gillette doing the bulk of the blocking for the starting quartet.

Summed up, Navy's 1938 team presents a rugged but inexperienced line, and a fairly fast yet new backfield. All in all the team has possibilities, but how it will stand up in the heat of battle remains to be seen.

Michigan Swimmers Host

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 22—Michigan's swimming team will be hosts this winter to the National Collegiate championships and to Yale in a dual meet, it has been announced by Coach Matt Mann.

The Yale dual meet will be held here Feb. 11 and the national championships will be held in the Michigan Pool March 24 and 25.

Where to Dine

NEW YORK CITY

The Tasty Food served at the **CANTERBURY LUNCH** is prepared by AMERICAN HOUSEWIVES
Reasonable Prices
Delightful Atmosphere
AIR COOLED and CONDITIONED
No Liquor Served
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Entrance on 43rd St.
11 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Self Service

NORTH and SOUTH
Can meet on common ground
Spoon Bread, Fried Chicken
New England Clam Chowder
Boston Baked Beans and
host of other delicious dishes.
Served Cafeteria Style with
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DIXIE KITCHEN
One Block from Radio City
1 E. 48TH STREET, NEW YORK

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REAL HOME COOKING
Luncheon from 65c up
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No Liquors Served — Closed Sundays

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15 W 48th St. in Radio City
Established 1908
One of the best French table d'hôtes in town
Lunch 65c-85c Dinner $1 and $1.25 Also a la carte
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Luncheons 40c to 85c
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154 EAST 48TH STREET
Simple, Delicious Food
Carefully Prepared
OPEN EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

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CHINESE AND AMERICAN FOOD
Lunch 25c • Dinner 35c
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373 E. FORDHAM ROAD, BRONX, N. Y.
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Luncheon 11:30-2, Afternoon Tea
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Wagner's Restaurant
All Home Cooking
LUNCHEON . . . 35-45-60c
DINNER . . . 50-65-75c
SUNDAY DINNER . 75-1.00
300 Fulton Ave. (Opp. R. R. Sta.)

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Smith Brothers Restaurant
Open daily year around 13 Market St.
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
11 A. M. to 8:30 P. M.
65c to $1.00
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Good Food Means Good Moods

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JACK CODY'S
A Cafe of Name
Individually percolated cereal Postum
605 S.W. Washington . . . nr. 6th

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day 1,630,000
1938 vol. to date 191,827,828
1937 vol. to date 230,825,100

Market Reverses Itself, Easing Off On Light Selling

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—The stock market today gave up some of its wide gains scored in this week's recovery but dealings shrank to the smallest in some time as traders reduced speculative operations to await the next move on the European stage.

With a waiting attitude succeeding the recent active buying and selling swings, losses in most stocks were held to moderate proportions and prices merely drifted near the final hour.

Transactions ran at the rate of 500,000 shares for the full session, about half yesterday's trading pace.

Mostly accounting for the market-time attitude, it appeared, was a desire to await the results of the second meeting between Chancellor Hitler and Prime Minister Chamberlain.

Down fractions to more than 2 points at one time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, American Can, Kennecott Copper, Santa Fe, American Telephone, New York Central, Westinghouse, Loew's, Sears Roebuck, and U. S. Rubber preferred.

On the curb, small losses were registered in American Gas & Electric, Consolidated Copper Mining, Gulf Oil, Electric Bond & Share, and United Gas.

With telegraph wires into New England down, the hurricane's sweep through the northeastern section of the country was blamed in part for the sluggishness of the dealings. It cut brokers, too, out of communication with some trading sources.

Bonds Off Moderately

Most bonds shifted to lower ground today, but excepting a few inactive corporates, losses were moderate.

Although less oppressed by war fears as a result of Czech acceptance of Franco-British terms for settlement of the Sudeten dispute, the market was still hesitant over possibility of further disturbing friction in Central Europe.

Czech loans suffered another slump, the 8s of '51 falling about 2½ and of '52 about 4 in early dealings. Prague 7½s also lost several points. Italian and Japanese issues were higher.

In the domestic corporate sector many rails and secondary utilities receded in about equal degree under the small flow of selling. Down fractions to around 2 points near midday were International Telephone 5s, International Hydro-Electric 6s, Gulf States Steel 4½s, Boston & Maine 4¾s, Central Pacific 5s, Studebaker 6s, Nickel Plate 6s, Portland General Electric 4½s, Southern Pacific refunding 4s of '55, and Southern Railway general 6s.

Slightly improved were Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Alleghany Corp. 5s of '49, and McKesson & Robbins 3½s.

U. S. Governments showed a considerable spread in light dealings. Most active were Treasury 3¼s, up 10-32ds. The 2½s of '53 showed a like decline.

New Bankruptcy Law Effective

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—The new bankruptcy law, described by Justice Department officials as the first comprehensive revision of bankruptcy statutes since 1898, became effective today.

The act is highly technical, but contains two provisions of interest to laymen. One is designed to protect creditors from possible exploitation during the settlement of corporation bankruptcy cases. It authorizes them to obtain legal assistance without cost from the securities commission.

In other bankruptcy proceedings, the new law authorizes the court to call on a federal attorney to examine the bankrupt and, if advisable, to oppose the bankrupt's petition. Previously federal attorneys had jurisdiction only when criminal violation was involved.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Trading in the stock market closed lower today as traders awaited further news of the unsettled European situation. British bonds declined a point or more and German 7s lost a point. Transatlantic securities were easier and the industrial section remained quiet, with motor, rayon and tobacco shares in supply. Oils lost ground on selling from the continent.

Paris: Trading in the Bourse was dull and price movements irregular today. Rentes were 35 centimes down to 70 higher at the finish and Royal Dutch and Bank of France shares were down 25 francs. Suez Canal moved more than 500 francs higher.

Liverpool: Wheat futures closed firm and ⅝d to 1⅜d net higher. The market turned strong late in the day on a scarcity of sellers and a decided improvement in the demand for cash grain.

Hearst Stockholder Files Suit for $53,000,000

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Samuel Mann, who identified himself as a stockholder in Hearst Consolidated Publications, Inc., has filed suit in Superior Court here seeking recovery of more than $53,000,000 in behalf of himself and other stockholders.

He also seeks an accounting from the corporation and a receivership. The suit, directed against William Randolph Hearst, the publisher, certain members of his family and business associates who are directors in the corporation, alleges certain transfers of stock resulted in a loss to the stockholders of the sum sought.

Mr. Mann also charges Hearst dominated the other directors of the corporation and ran it for his own personal gain.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
52¾	36⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	52	52	52	— ⅛
119⅞	119¾	Abbott pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Sep 21
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	2	40	40	40	Sep 20
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	1	10	10	10	— ⅝
22	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	20	20	20	Sep —
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	26¼	26	26¼	Sep 20
65¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	1	58	58	58	— ½
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	1	1	1	Sep 21
13⅝	8¾	Alaska Jun (.60a)	142	9¾	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	3	1	⅞	1	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Sep 19
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	1	8½	8½	8½	Sep 21
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 21
19⅝	18¼	Alleg-Lud Steel	2	17½	17½	17½	— ⅜
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	6	11¾	11	11	— ¾
184	124	Allied Chem & D (6)	3	179	177¾	177¾	—2½
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½e)	3	8½	8½	8½	Sep 19
14⅞	8⅜	Allied Mills (⅝e)	2	11¼	11	11	
12	4½	Allied Strs	16	10	9¾	10	— ⅜
68⅛	38	Allied St pf (8)	3	59	59	59	Sep 14
54½	34½	Allis Ch Mfg (1¼e)	16	47	46½	47	—1½
19¾	11⅛	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	16¾	16	16¾	+ ¾
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	7	2¼	⅛	2⅛	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	16	16	16	Sep 20
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	3	66½	66½	66½	— ½
84¾	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3¼e)	4	79	76¾	79	Sep 20
23½	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	8	17¼	17⅜	17¼	— ¼
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(⅞e)	*1	35½	35½	35½	—1¾
104¼	70¾	Am Can (4)	2	96	95½	95½	—1½
172	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	172	172	172	+2
32¼	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	16	23½	22¾	23½	— ⅝
53	27	Am Car & F pf(2½e)	1	38	38	38	+ ½
22¾	9½	Am Ch & Chl (.55e)	12	18¾	18⅜	18⅝	— ¼
110½	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Sep 14
118⅝	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	5	114	114	114	Sep 20
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	2	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
14¾	9	Am Comi Alcohol	8	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	4	10½	10	10¼	— ⅛
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	2	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
6¾	4	Am European	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Sep 20
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	2	3½	3⅜	3½	— ¼
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	15	14⅞	14⅞	Sep 21
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	2	17	16½	16½	—1½
12⅝	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	5	8½	8	8½	—1
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Sep 21
8½	2	Am Hide & Leather	10	3⅞	3½	3⅝	
27	12	Am Hide & L pf	3	23	22½	23	+1¾
43¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	41½	41½	41½	+1½
2¼	1⅛	Am Ice	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Sep 21
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1¼e)	2	16	16	16	Sep 21
8¾	4⅛	Am International	2	7	7	7	
24¾	12⅜	Am Locomotive	3	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	2	57	57	57	Sep 21
17⅝	10	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	9	13	12⅞	13	— ¼
8	2⅝	Am M & Met	2	4	4	4	+ ⅜
38⅝	23	Am Metal (¼e)	2	33¾	33	33	—1
119	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	119	119	119	Sep 16
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	3	4⅜	4⅛	4½	
41⅜	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	5	32	31½	32	
37⅜	16½	Am P & L $5pf(2½k)	1	27	27	27	— ⅜
17	9	Am Rad & St S	54	14⅞	14½	14½	— ¾
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	10	17⅜	16⅝	16⅝	—1¼
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	1	63	63	63	—1¾
20⅞	15½	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	3	17¼	16½	17	Sep 21
18	7⅛	Am Seating	6	16⅜	16	16⅜	— ⅛
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt & R(1¾e)	15	46	45¾	46¾	—1¼
136½	103	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	1	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	+ ⅜
56	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	56	56	56	Sep 21
34¾	15⅜	Am Steel Fdrs	5	26½	26¼	26¼	— ¾
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	3	7	7	7	Sep 19
13	12	Am Stove	2	13	13	13	Sep 21
31	20	Am Stove Ref	1	22	22	22	Sep 21
117½	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	101⅞	101½	101⅜	— ⅛
20¼	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	18	17¼	17¼	— ½
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	5	141½	140½	141	— ¼
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	3	81½	81	81	Sep 21
91¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	10	84½	83½	84	— ¾
150	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	146	146	146	— ½
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	5	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ¼
13½	6	Am Water Wks	27	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	— ¾
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	82½	80	82½	Sep 14
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	1	5	5	5	— ⅜
43	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	—1¼
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	28	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	2	32½	29	29	Sep 14
38	21	Anaconda	51	32⅞	32¼	32⅝	—1
50	29	Anacon W & C	1	40	40	40	—1
21⅞	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	2	16¼	16	16	— ¼
19	10	Andes Copper	2	15	14	15	Sep 21
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep 15
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	1	24	24	24	Sep 20
103	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	101½	101½	101½	Sep 21
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	10	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	42	42	42	Sep 20
94½	60	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug 12
47½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	13	42¾	41½	41½	—1
11	2½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 21
7⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	5	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
11⅞	4	Assd Dry Goods	12	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
75	62	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	2	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	Aug 29
73½	56	Asso D G 2pf (5¼k)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	Sep 14
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	33	33	33	Sep 17
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	32	32¼	31½	32	— ⅜
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	7	51	50½	50½	Sep 21
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	1	19	19	19	—1
8¼	4⅛	Atl G & W Indies	1	5½	5½	5½	Sep 20
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	5	9½	9	9	
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	5	22¼	22	22¼	— ⅛
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	106	106	106	Sep 20
97⅛	58¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	— ¼
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	42	42	42	Sep 20
58	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	1	53½	53½	53½	Sep 20
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Sep 20
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	1	4	4	4	Sep 19
3⅝	2	Aust Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep 21
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp(1.18⅛e)	3	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
11¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	9	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
11	4	Balt & Ohio	9	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
13⅜	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	2	8	7⅞	8	— ¼
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	34	34	34	Sep 20
23⅜	12½	Barber Asphalt	7	18½	18½	18½	
13⅛	5	Barker Bros	1	10	10	10	— ⅜
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	14	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
17¼	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼e)	2	15½	15	15½	+ ¼
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	15½	15½	15½	Sep 20
100⅛	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	2	97	97	97	Sep 15
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	110	110	110	Sep 14
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (½e)	3	7½	7½	7½	Sep 21
33	75¾	Belle N & P (3.27g)	1	75¾	75¾	75¾	Jun 28
21⅝	6¼	Bendix Aviation	23	21	20½	20⅝	— ¾
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	1	17½	17½	17½	
52	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	2	48	48	48	— ½
657⅞	399¾	Beth Steel	40	563¾	553¾	56	—1⅜
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 8% pf (1)	2	15½	15¼	15½	— ⅛
100½	85	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	95	95	95	—1
29	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	3	22⅛	21½	21½	—1½
20¾	9¾	Black & Decker(¾e)	3	18	18	18	+1¼
19¼	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	4	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	8	22	21⅝	22	— ⅜
30⅜	15⅞	Bohn Al & Brass	3	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
14¼	6	Bond Stores	1	11	11	11	Sep 21
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	4	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
36⅛	16½	Borg-Warner	21	32¼	31½	32¼	— ¾
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep 16
26	14	Bower Roll Bear	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
12⅝	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	10	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
37⅜	13¾	Briggs Mfg (½e)	19	32⅞	32½	32½	— ⅜
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat(2¼e)	1	36½	36⅜	36⅝	Sep 9
40⅝	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	Sep 17
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1½	1½	1½	Sep 21
10⅜	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	2	7	7	7	
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	8	8¾	8¼	8½	— ⅛
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	3	29	27½	29	Sep 20
21½	10½	Bklyn Un Gas	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	2	33½	33½	33½	Sep 14
11⅛	5½	BrunswickBalk(⅞e)	2	9¾	9½	9½	Sep 21
12⅞	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	2	10	9¾	9¾	— ½
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	3	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	3	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	1	19	19	19	+ ¼
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	3	31¾	31¼	31¾	—1
16⅜	6¾	Buriing Mills (1)	7	13⅝	13	13¼	Sep 21
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	10	17½	17¼	17¼	— ½
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	2	2	2	2	Sep 20
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¾
10	5⅜	Butler Bros	3	7⅞	7½	7⅝	
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	19¾	19½	19¾	Sep 21
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
13⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	9	10½	10½	10⅞	Sep 21
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	3	17½	17¼	17¼	Sep 21
24½	15½	Calif Packing (1¼a)	1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug 30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	10	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	4	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	1	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	6	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
8⅜	5	Canadian Pacific	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	2	32	32	32	Sep 19
5⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7	7	7	Sep 20
18¼	12⅜	Carpenter Ste (.30e)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	Sep 21
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Sep 19
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co	7	81¼	81	81	—3
58	29⅝	Caterpil Trac (1½e)	1	47	47	47	—1
106¼	100⅛	Caterpil pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Sep 21
25¾	9	Celanese Corp	25	20⅛	19½	19⅝	—1⅛
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	3	91¼	91¼	91¼	Sep 15
25½	12¼	Celotex Corp	13	23	22½	22⅝	Sep 21
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1⅛)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅜
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	7	4½	4	4	— ⅛
14	7	Cent R R N J	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Sep 16
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	2	5	5	5	Sep 17
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4½	4½	4½	Sep 10
49½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	3	44½	44	44	—1
10⅞	4½	Certain-teed Prod	9	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
30½	18	Champ Paper & F	4	23½	23	23	—1⅜
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	1	9	9	9	Sep 20
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	15	27⅞	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
80	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	76½	76½	76½	Sep 3
48⅛	27⅛	Ches Corp (2.30e)	1	35	35	35	Sep 21
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	2	½	½	½	Sep 10
4	1⅛	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Sep 16
1⅜	¾	Chi & N West	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
¾	¾	Chi & N West pf	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
1¼	⅛	Chi Great West	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 20
5⅜	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Sep 21
15⅞	8⅜	Chi Mail Order	3	12½	12	12	Sep 20
1	½	Chi M St P & P	1	½	½	½	Sep 21
1⅜	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	2	1½	1½	1½	Sep 21
14⅜	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
37	22	Chi Pn T ev pf (3)	1	30	30	30	Sep 17
44	37⅜	Chi Pn T pr pf (3½)	1	41	41	41	Sep 17
1¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	7	1¼	1	1	Sep 19
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	2	1½	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
12⅜	8	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	1	10	10	10	Sep 14
19⅛	12	Chickasha Cot (⅝e)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Sep 20
16⅝	3¼	Childs Co	5	8½	8⅜	8½	
77⅝	38⅝	Chrysler Corp (⅝e)	134	70⅛	69⅜	70	—1⅝
13½	8½	City Ice&Fuel(1.10e)	*2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
5½	2	City Stores	1	4	4	4	
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	1	19	19	19	Sep 17
28⅛	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	1	22	22	22	Sep 17
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	*5	40¾	40	40	— ⅛
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.55e)	5	18¾	18¾	18¾	—1½
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (1¾e)	8	126½	124½	124½	—2¾
60½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	Sep 14
13¾	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	3	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
9⅝	7⅝	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Sep 17
38⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	8	32⅛	32	32¼	—1¼
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	15	15	15	Sep 21
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	9	18	16½	18	
22¾	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	2	18	18	18	
9⅝	5½	Col Gas & El	57	6⅛	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	69	69	69	Sep 21
16½	9	Col Pict vto (2½% f)	3	13	13	13	— ½
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾k)	2	32	32	32	Sep 20
98⅛	53⅜	Colum Carbon (4)	1	85	85	85	
51½	23	Comi Credit (4)	10	48	46⅜	47	—1¼
105¼	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	102	102	102	Sep 15
56	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	8	49⅜	48½	48½	—2
111	90	Comi I T cv pf (4¼)	1	107	107	107	Sep 15
12¾	5⅞	Comi Solvents	17	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
2	1	Com'with & South	24	1½	1	1	
45	25	Com & So pf (3)	1	37	37	37	
38	22½	Com'with Ed (1¾)	14	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	
23½	10	Conds Nast	2	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
28	15	Congoleum-Nairn	2	25½	25	25½	Sep 21
8½	6	Congress Cigar	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep 14
19½	10½	Consol Aircraft	1	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
10⅜	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
30½	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	21	25⅜	25¼	25½	— ⅜
100	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	5	99½	99½	99½	Sep 21
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	5	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
8⅝	4½	Consol Film pf (¾k)	*1	8	8	8	+ ¼
6⅜	2⅞	Cons Laundries	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Sep 21
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	11	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
105⅞	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	6	105½	105½	105½	Sep 21
123¾	111⅞	Con Cigars pf (7)	1	122	122	122	+ ½
9⅞	4	Con Out Advert	4	7	7	7	Sep 21
42¼	21⅝	Con Out Ad A (1k)	1	36⅛	36½	36½	Sep 13
135¾	90½	Con Oil Del (⅝e)	5	29⅜	28¾	29	— ½
137	130¾	Con Print Ink (.30e)	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
118⅝	109½	Con Products (3)	1	67	67	67	+ ½
170½	162	Con Products pf (7)	1	170½	170½	170½	Sep 14
8¼	2¾	Coty Inc	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
79	57	Crane Co	19	36⅝	35¾	36	— ⅜
114⅞	88	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	110¾	110¼	110¾	Sep 21
26⅝	21⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	1	25	25	25	— ¾
10⅞	5¼	Crosley Radio	1	8	8	8	+ ¼
38⅞	22¼	Crown Cork & S	2	32	31½	32	—1
37	29	Crown C pf ww (2¼)	1	34	34	34	Sep 13
34¼	25½	Crown C pf xw (2¼)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	Sep 19
14⅞	7¼	Crown Zeller (⅝e)	8	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅜
44⅜	19¼	Crucible Steel	17	32¾	32	32½	—1⅜
94½	70	Crucible Steel pf	1	80¼	80¼	80¼	Sep 9
1¼	⅜	Cuba Co	1	½	½	½	Sep 21
6¼	3	Cuban-Am Sugar	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
21⅝	12	Cudahy Packing	3	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	
8¼	4⅜	Curtis Publishing	3	6⅜	6¼	6½	— ⅛
56	36	Curtis Pub pf (2½k)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ¾
6	3¼	Curtiss-Wright	15	4¾	4½	4⅝	—

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Curb Quotations

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wool Mart Feels Undercurrent Of Increased Buying

Weekly Wool Market Review

While the market for raw wool has all the ear marks of lethargy and is apparently marking time, there is, nevertheless some business being done—more or less quietly—and wool is moving in somewhat larger volume than appears on the surface. Prices, though nominal in some instances, are generally firm.

Bright fleece, graded, combing wools are selling around 30 to 31c a pound in the grease, for both three eighths and quarterblood wools such as would likely be used by knitters. Some fair sized business is being done—or at least is coming to light now—involving several hundred thousands pounds. The exact amount involved, and full sale details are not generally known but the reports on Summer Street indicate that from 200,000 pounds to 1,000,000 pounds of wool are being moved in the transaction.

Other business includes some short French combing length fine territory original wool around 60c a pound, scoured basis; Texas 12-month wools in the range 64 to 66c, scoured; greasy eight month Texas wool, 60 to 62c on a scoured basis; fine grades of scoured pulled wools around 68 to 70c for double A's. In fact, woolen wools are more active than in recent weeks.

Despite the political situation abroad and the desire of some observers to couple wool purchases up with possible war demands, the fact remains that this is the time of year for normal purchases, particularly in the primary markets abroad. Yorkshire is a good buyer this week at Australian sales, along with Germany and France.

Prices are fairly firm in overseas markets, particularly Australia. Imported wools on spot in Boston and suitable for apparel uses, are held at nominally unchanged prices in the absence of sufficient demand to establish values.

Mohair is generally slow. Texas adult mohair, original bag, on spot in Boston, is mostly held in the range of 43 to 45c. Growers in Texas are usually getting around 36 to 37c for adult mohair.

N. E. Federal Home Loans Total 1,992 In 8 Months of '38

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Loans for home construction and home purchase made by the 51 Federal savings and loan associations in New England totaled 1,992 in the first eight months of 1938, Preston Delano, Governor of the Federal Home Loan Bank system, reported.

Of these 1,339 were made by the 26 Federals in Massachusetts; 332 loans by 15 in Connecticut; 153 by two institutions in New Hampshire; 86 loans by two in Vermont; 42 by five associations in Maine; and 40 made by one Federal in Rhode Island.

Savings invested in the 26 Federals in Massachusetts increased $5,700,000 during the eight months, making the new total $64,200,000. Assets of these institutions aggregate $87,453,000.

The 15 Federals in Connecticut reported a total of $4,710 000 in savings invested as of September 1, an increase of $1,241,000 in the eight months. Assets of those associations totaled $9,576,000.

In Vermont the two Federals, with total savings of $1,477,000, reported a net increase for the first eight months of $349,000. Assets of these associations amount to about $1,625,000.

Assets of the two Federals in New Hampshire on September 1 totaled $6,108,000; the five in Maine amounted to $550,000 and one in Rhode Island had $493,000.

FTC Queries Lime Concerns on Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission charged that 20 producers of agricultural and chemical lime in Southeastern States were attempting to fix the price of their products.

The agency announced it had asked the companies to explain price-fixing activities alleged to have been carried out by a paid representative, Hal S. Covert, of Knoxville, Tenn. The companies are not organized into an association.

Companies named in the complaint were:

Pine Hill Lime & Stone Co., Pine Hill, Ky.; Southern States Lime Corporation, Crab Orchard, Tenn.; Gager Lime Manufacturing Company, Sherwood, Tenn.; Knoxville Lime Manufacturing Company, Knoxville, Tenn.; Longview-Saginaw Lime Works, Inc., Long View and Saginaw, Ala.; Cheney Lime & Cement Co., Landmark and Greystone, Ala.; Ladd Lime & Stone Co., Cartersville, Ga.; Virginia Lime Products Company, Inc., Eagle Rock, Va.; Kimbalton Lime Company, Inc., Shawsville, Va.; Eagle Rock Lime Company, Eagle Rock, Va.; Williams Lime Manufacturing Company, Knoxville, Tenn.; Florida Lime Company, Ocala, Fla.; Dixie Lime Products Company, Ocala, Fla.; Keystone Lime Works, Inc., Keystone, Ala.; Green Bag Cement Company of West Virginia, Lawton, Ky., and Kenova, W. Va.; M. J. Grove Lime Company, Bonsville and Frederick, Md., and Stevensville, Va.; Ripplemead Lime Company, Inc., Ripplemead, Va.; Riverton Lime & Stone Co., Riverton, Va.; Jesse Allen Lime Company, Burns, Tenn., and George L. Scott, Sr., trading as Alabaster Lime Company, Siluria, Ala.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 10 37½; export 10 30-32. Tin barely steady; spot and nearby 43 27½-44; forward 43 50. Lead steady; spot, New York 4 10-15; East St. Louis zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 4 95. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum and Chinese wolframite unchanged.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
9	3½s 41	107.8	107.8	107.8
10	2¾s '47-'45	105.30	105.30	105.30
85	2¾s 51-48	104.8	104.6	104.7
5	2½s 48	103.31	103.31	103.31
275	3¼s 52-49	107.30	107.26	107.30
30	2½s 5349	101.8	101.8	101.8
26	2½s 52-50	101.9	101.7	101.8
205	2¾s 54-51	103	102.30	102.30
2	3s '55-51	106	106	106
2	2½s 60-55	103.18	103.14	103.16
1	2¾s '59-26	102.7	102.7	102.7
3	2¾s 63-58	101.20	101.19	101.19

Federal Farm Mortgage

27	2¾s 47-42	104.18	104.14	104.18
15	3s 49-44	105.19	105.18	105.19

Home Owners Loan

9	2¾s 49-39	102.16	102.16	102.16
1	2¼s 44-42	103.20	103.20	103.20
18	3s 52-44	105.18	105.18	105.18

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Alleghany 5s '44	65	65	65
1	Alleghany 5s '49	56¾	56¾	56¾
11	Allis Chalm 4s '52	111¼	111	111
2	Am & For P 5s 2030	50½	50	50
27	AmIGChem 5½s'49	102⅞	102½	102⅞
32	Ah T&T 5½s'43	113⅛	112⅞	112⅞
10	Ah T&T 3¼s '66	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5	Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1	Arm Del 4s'57	97½	97½	97½
3	Arm Del 4s'55	97	97	97
5	AT&SF 4s'95	103⅛	103	103
15	AT&SF aj 4s'95 st	88	8 8	88
6	Atl & Birm 4s'33	14¾	14¾	14¾
2	ACL cit 4s'52	57½	57	57½
1	A C Line 4½s'64	66	66	66
3	B&O rfg 6s'95	17¾	17¼	17¾
13	B&O 1st 5s'48	43¼	43	43
4	B & O 5s'96 P	17¼	17¼	17¼
10	B&O 5s 2000 D	17	17	17
25	B&O cv 4½s'60	13⅞	13¼	13¾
3	B&O 4s'48	42¾	42¾	42¾
4	B&O4sP LE&WV '41	38½	38½	38½
4	B&O 5s S W '50	32½	31½	32
2	Bell T Pa 5s'48 B	116½	116½	116½
2	Bell T Pa 5s'60 C	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜
6	Beth Stl 4¼s'60	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
1	Beth Stl 3¾s'66	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
4	Beth Stl 3½s'52	94¼	93¾	94¼
2	Boston&Me 5s'67	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
3	Bost&Me 4¾sJJ'61	24	24	24
4	Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	58¼	58	58
1	Bkly UnElit 5s'50	73	73	73
9	Bkly Un Gas 6s'47	104½	103½	104½
3	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	105	105	105
2	Bkly U Gas 5s'50	72	72	72
2	Bkly U Gas 5s'57 B	94¼	94	94
3	Buf R&P 4½s'57	27¾	27¾	27¾
1	Can Nat 4½s Stly	114¾	114¾	114¾
6	Can Nat Ry 4¾s'55	116½	115⅞	116½
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	113¼	113¼	113¼
3	Can Pac 4½s'60	92¼	91⅝	91⅝
4	Can Pac 4s perp	77⅝	77	77⅝
1	Celotex 4½s'47 w w	78	79	79
25	Cen of Ga 5½s'59	4	3⅞	4
43	Cen of Ga 5s'59 C	3¾	3¾	3¾
1	Cen N Y Pow 3¼s'62	108⅝	106⅝	108⅝
1	Cen Pac 5s '60	48½	48½	48½
1	Cen RR NJ 6s'87	25	24⅝	24⅝
3	ChampionP&F 4¾s'50	99	99	99
6	Champ P&F '38 3¾s50	98¾	98	98¾
1	C&O 3½s'96 D	92½	92½	92½
1	Chi & Alton 3s'49	14	14	14
1	CB&Q gen 4s'58	91	91	91
2	CB&Q 4s 1958	100½	100½	100½
7	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	93½	93	93
2	Chi&E Ill 5s'51	12½	12½	12½
10	Chic Gt West 4s'59	18½	18¼	18¼
1	Chi LS&E 4½s'69	112	112	113
1	CMSP & Pac 5s'75	8½	8½	8½
1	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2½	2½	2½
5	CM&SP 4½s 'S9C	22	22	22
1	CM&SP gen 4s'89	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
1	Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	8½	8½	8½
1	CTH&SE Inc 5s '60	38½	38	38
5	Ch Un Sta 2¾s 63	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛
5	Childs Co 5s 43	68	68	68
3	CinUnTerm 5s 57 C	108½	108½	108½
3	CCC&StL 4½s'77	52½	52½	52½
5	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s 65	110¼	110	110
3	Clev UnTerm 5½s'72	81½	81¼	81½
2	Colmbia G 5s 52 Ap	92	92	92
7	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	92⅜	91⅜	92⅜
6	Colmbia G 5s 1961	90¾	90½	90½
7	Com'l Cred 3¼s 51	101½	101	101
10	Coml Cred 2¾s 42	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
47	Comm'th Ed 3¼s 68	104½	104⅜	104½
2	Comlwth Ed cv 3½s 58	104¼	104¼	104¼
172	Cmwlth Ed cv 3½s 58w	1104	103½	104
2	Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	107¼	107¼	107¾
10	Con Edis 3½s 48	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
5	Con Edis 3½s 58	102¾	102	102¾
5	Con Edis 3½s 56	102⅞	102¾	102¾
2	Con Oil 5½s 51	102¼	102¼	102¼
5	Container 5s '43	95	95	95
3	Crane Co 3½s '51	105	105	105
3	Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	31½	31	31½
1	Cuba R R 5s '52	36½	36½	36½
9	Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	49¼	49	49¼
7	Del P&L 4½s '71	108½	108	108
1	D&RG 4s '36	11¾	11¾	11¾
1	D&RG West 5s '78	10	10	10
1	Det T Tun 4½s'61	96½	96½	96½
1	Dul Missabe&I3½s'62	101½	101½	101½
6	Elect Auto Lite 4s'52	107	107	107
2	Erie gen lien 4s'96	19½	19½	19½
12	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	6	6	6
1	Fond J&G 2-4s'82 fld	17½	17½	17½
1	Gen Cable 5½s'47	99½	99½	99½
2	Gen Mot Ac 3s '46	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
4	Ge Mot Ac 3¼s'51	105½	105⅜	105⅜
2	Gen StlCast 5½s'49	53¼	53¼	53¼
7	Goodrich 4½s'56	97	96½	96½
2	Goodrich 6s '45	97¼	97¼	97¼
4	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104¼	104¼	104¼
5	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	95½	95	95
3	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	88	88	88
2	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	80	80	80
2	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	92	92	92
24	Gulf St Util 4s '56	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
1	Hackes Wat 4s '52	107	107	107
3	Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	102½	102½	102½
1	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14	14	14
2	Ill Cne 4s '53	42½	42½	42½
18	Ill Cent 4½s '66	35¾	35¼	35¾
1	IC&CStL&NO 5s '63A	41⅝	41½	41⅝
1	IC&CStL&NO 4½s '63	38½	38½	38½
2	Inland Stl 3¾s'61	107¾	107¾	107¾
11	Interb R Tr 6s '32	27½	26	27½
4	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	53⅞	53	53⅞
10	Interlake Iron 4s '47	84	84	84
1	Int Hy Cor 1st 6s '52	12¾	12¾	12¾
14	Int Hydro El 6s '44	73	72¾	72¾
1	IntPaper 6s '55	83½	83½	83½
70	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	100	100	100
59	Int T&T 4½s '52	64⅞	63	64⅞
22	Int T&T 5s '55	67	66¼	67
10	Koppers Co 4s '51	100¾	100¾	100¾
5	Kreske Found 3½s '47	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1	Lac Gas 6s '42A	49½	49½	49½
2	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	19	19	19
5	Leh Val 4½s 2003	17	17	17
11	Leh Val 4½s 2003	17¼	16¼	16¼
3	Liggett & M 7s '44	128½	128½	128⅞
6	Loews 3½s '46	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
5	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	76	76	76
1	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	76¼	76¼	76¼
3	Lorillard Co 7s '44	127¼	127¼	127¼
3	Louisv & Ark 5s '69	77¾	77½	77½
4	Louis & N un 4s '40	99⅝	99⅝	99⅞
1	Manati Sug 4s '57	29	29	29
15	McKes&Rob 5½s '50	103½	103½	103½
2	Midland RRNJ 5s '40	12	12	12
3	Mil ElRy&L 5s'61B	103	103	103
1	Mil El Ry&L 5s'71	102¾	102¾	102¾
10	M&S L cn 5s'34ct	7½	7½	7½
8	MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	7	7	7
28	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	6¾	5½	5⅝
12	M-K-T ex aj 5s '67	16	15½	16
1	M-K-T ex 4s '62B	30¾	30¾	30¾
2	Mo Pac gen 4s'75	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
1	Mor & Essex 5s'55	50	50	50
1	Mt St T&T 3¼s'68	102¼	102¼	102¼
19	Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww	102½	102	102½
3	Nat Gypsum 4½s'50	100¾	100½	100¾
1	NtRy Mex 4½s'57asd	1	1	1
1	NJ Pow & L 4½s'60	108¼	108¼	108¼
2	N O Gt Nor 5s'83	66	66	66
1	N O Pu v 5s '52 A	99½	99½	99½
5	N O Pub v5s'55B	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	NO Tex&M 5s '54B	27	27	27
1	NYC rfg 5s 2013	55	55	55
1	NYC 4½s 2013 A	51	51	51
3	NYC cn 4s '98	60⅞	60¾	60¾
1	NYC 3¾s '46	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
3	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	51	50½	51
6	NY Chi & StL 6s '38	54⅝	52⅞	52⅝
4	NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	37½	37½	37½
16	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	35¾	35⅝	35½
3	NY Edis 3¼s '65	105¼	105	105¼
1	NYNH&H cv 6s '48 reg	14	14	14
3	NYNH&H cit 6s '40	22½	22½	22½
1	NYNH&H 3½s '56	11¾	11¾	11¾
2	NY & R Gas 6s '51A	85	85	85
1	NY W&Boat 4½s'46	4		
5	Nor'n Pac 4s '96	117	116¾	116¾
2	Nor Am Co 5s '61	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	Nor Pac 6s 2047	64¼	64¼	64¼
1	Nor Pac 4s '97	79½	79¼	79½
1	Nor Pac 3s 2047	46½	46½	46½
2	Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5	Ohio Ed 4s '67	103¾	103¾	103¾
4	Ohio Ed 4s '65	104½	104½	104½
4	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	99⅜	99	99
1	Oh Steel 4½s '62	72	72	72
8	Pac G&E 3¾s '61	105⅝	105¼	105½
22	Para Pict 6s '55	89¼	89	89¼
11	Para Pict 3¼s '47	77⅝	77	77
4	Penn Gl Stnd 4½s '60	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
13	Pen P&L 4½s '61	101¼	100⅞	101⅜
2	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	115½	115⅛	115½
8	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	80	79⅝	79⅝
1	Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	91	91	91
6	Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	91	91	91
11	Pen RR 3½s '70	86¼	85⅞	85⅞
9	Pen RR 3½s '52	79	78	78
2	Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	112	112	112
2	Peoria & E inc 4s '90	5½	5½	5½
7	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	111½	111½	111½
3	Phil Elec 3½s 67	108½	108½	108½
2	Phil Read C&I 6s '49	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
4	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	12¾	12¼	12¼
19	Phillips Pet 3s '48	107⅝	107	107⅝
5	PCCC&StL 5s 70A	99½	99½	99½
2	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	57½	57	57½
93	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	16½	15¾	16
2	Potomac EIP 3½s '66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2	Pressed Stl C 5s '51	83	83	83
2	Reade 4½s '97A	69½	69½	69½
3	Rem Rand 4½s '56	100½	100½	100½
1	Republic Steel4½s '61	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
1	Rio GGrWestInt 4s'39	38½	38½	38½
5	RI Ark&La 4½s '34	11½	11½	11½
1	St L S F 4s '50A	10	10	10
4	29 St NW 2nd 4s '89	29	28	29
1	Schulco 6½s '46 A st	14½	14½	14½
5	Seab A L cn 6s '45	7	6¾	6¾
3	Sea A L 6s '45 ct	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
25	Sea A L 4s '50 st	11	9¾	10
	Sea-AllFla 4s'35A ct	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	Shell Un 2½s '51	103¾	103¼	103⅜
9	Simmons 4s '52	94	94	94
6	Socony Vac Oil 2½s'50	106⅛	106	106¼

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	So Bell T&T 3½s '62	104¼	104¼	104¼
10	So Cal Gas 4s '65	108½	108½	108½
1	Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	100	100	100
1	So Pac 4½s '69	44½	44¼	44½
15	So Pac rfg 4s '55	64¾	64	64
23	So Pac 3¾s '46	57⅞	57½	57⅞
3	So Pac 4½s 'Ore '77	52¼	52	52
1	South Ry 6½s '56	58	58	58
5	South Ry gen 6s '56	55⅛	54½	55
7	South Ry gen 4s '56	42⅞	41½	42⅛
1	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	103¼	103¼	103¼
5	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	99¾	99¾	99¾
6	Studebaker 6s cv '45	78½	77	77
1	Swift & Co 3¼s '50	106½	106½	106½
2	Ten El Pow 5s'47 A	90¼	90¼	90¼
3	Tex Corp 3½s'51	105¾	105¾	105¾
11	Third Ave aj 5s'60	6	5⅝	5⅝
1	Third Ave 4s'60	38	38	38
14	Un Pac 1st 4s'47	110½	110⅜	110⅜
4	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	104	104	104
1	Unit Bis Am 5s'50	107½	107½	107½
1	Unit Drug 5s'53	72½	72½	72½
21	US Steel 3¼s'48	103	102¾	102¾
2	Un Stckyds 4¼s'51ww	91	90½	91
1	Utah P&L 5s'44	91½	91½	91½
3	Util P&L 5½s'47	45½	45½	45½
2	Vanadium 5s'41	92½	92⅜	92½
1	Va El&Pow 4s'55 A	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
9	Waash 5s '76 B	8	8	8
2	Wabash 4½s '78 2C	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
10	Warner Bros 6s '39	73¾	73¾	73¾
3	Warren Bros 6s '41	33	32½	33
3	Wash Wat P 5s '39	102¾	102¾	102¾
2	Westch Lt 5s '50	122¼	122¼	122¼
3	West Pen P 3½s '66	109¾	109½	109¾
3	West Shore 4s 2361	52½	52	52
4	WestVaP&Pap4½s '52	104	104	104
2	Westn Md 4s '52	78	78	78
11	Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	21½	21¼	21¼
7	Western Un 5s '60	69½	69½	69½
2	Western Un 4½s '50	64¼	64¼	64¼
1	Youngst S&T 4s '61	100½	100½	100½

Foreign Bonds

4	Antwerp 5s '58	90	90	90
18	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	80½	80	80½
8	Argentine 4½s '71	88½	88½	88½
15	Australia 5s '55	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	Australia 5s '57	101	101	101
27	Australia 4½s '56	99⅝	99½	99½
10	Belgium 7s '55	109¼	109¼	109¼
7	Belgium 6½s '49	104	104	104
6	Brazil 6½s '26-57	11¼	10⅞	11¼
1	Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	11	11	11
2	Brisbane 5s '57	97½	87½	97½
2	BuenA4¼s4½sAug'78	54	54	54
1	Bulgaria 7½s '68	34¾	34¾	34¾
1	Canada 4s '60	109	109	109
9	Canada 3s '67	97½	97	97½
4	Carlsbad 8s '54	17	17	17
5	Chile Mt Bk 6¾s '61	16	16	16
3	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	16	16	16
2	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	16	16	16
9	Chile 6s '61 Jan	18	18	18
1	Chile 6s '63	18	18	18
5	Chilean Mun 7s '60	15	15	15
15	Colomb 6s '61 Jan	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
4	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	18	18	18
7	Copenhag 5s '52	96½	96	96
8	Cpnhhag 4½s '53	92¾	92¾	92⅞
5	Cuba 5½s '45	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
14	Cuba 4½s '77	57	57	57
14	Czecho 8s '51	71½	71	71½
3	Czecho 8s '52	71	71	71
3	Denmark 6s '42	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
7	Denmark 5½s '55	101	100	100
3	Dom 2nd 5½s '69 ext	60	60	60
1	Finland 6s'45	105¾	105¾	105¾
14	GerGov 5½s'65	23¾	23½	23¾
2	Ger Gov 7s'49	32	32	32
1	GtCenElPap 7s '44	68¾	68¾	68¾
4	Ital Pub Util 7s '52	55½	55	55
9	Italy 7s 1951	74¼	73½	74¼
12	Japan 6½s'54	74	74	74
6	Japan 5½s'65	54	53⅞	54
1	Jugoslav Bk 7s'57	30	30	30
1	Kans 6s'43ctstpr in	20½	20½	20½
3	Kreuger&T 5s'59ct	13½	13½	13½
15	Milan City 6½s'52	55	54⅜	54½
6	Norway 4½s'56	104⅜	104¼	104¼
5	Norway 4¼s'65	102¾	102¾	102¾
7	Norway 4s'63	102¾	102⅝	102¾
1	Nor Mun Bk 5s'70	102¼	102¼	102¼
11	Orient Dev 6s'53	51	51	51
1	Orient Dev 5½s'58	46	46	46
1	Panama 5s'63 A st asd	49	49	49
1	Par-Ori RR 5½s '68	84½	84½	84½
1	Poland 8s'50	33¼	33¼	33¼
2	Prague 7½s'52	58	58	58
1	Rhine West 6s'53	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
10	Rio de Jan 8s'46	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
10	Rio de Jan 6½s'53	6½	6½	6½
10	Serbs Cro Sl 8s'62	25¼	25¼	25¼
8	Serfbs Cts Sl 7s'62	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
15	Taiwan El P 5½s'71	47½	47¼	47½
24	Tokyo El Lt 6s'53	51⅝	51¼	51¼
5	Uruguay 3¾s&4½s'79	41¼	41¼	41¼
4	Venez Pr M Bk7s52	53½	53½	53½
6	Yokohama 6s 61	50⅜	50¼	50¾

Total today Sept. 22 2,769,000. Previous day, 7,424,100. Week ago, 4,990,475. Year ago, 6,064,450. Two years ago 12,880,000. Jan. 1 to date 1,252,857,080. Year ago 2,-142,447,850. Two years ago 2,523,651,000.

Outlook for Paint Makers' Earnings Shows Improvement

Improvement in the earnings outlook for manufacturers of paints and related products is seen as a result of the business revival now under way, according to a study presented in Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys. While depression conditions caused sales and earnings for the first half of 1938 to decline substantially below 1937 levels, results for the third quarter are expected to provide more favorable comparisons, though probably still remaining under a year ago. For the final three months, however, earnings promise to show a good gain over the corresponding quarter of last year. In addition, a favorable expansion in profits for the year 1939 is in prospect.

"Largely responsible for improved earnings outlook for the industry are the expanding operations now indicated for various important paint consuming fields," states the survey. "Production of automobiles over the coming months promises to show a good improvement, and, while figures will remain considerably under those of a year ago, they should register a much smaller contraction than the output in recent months. Likewise production schedules should be stepped up in the furniture, refrigerator, and other consumer goods industries. Reflecting stimuli provided by liberalized FHA and improved business outlook, maintenance of a favorable uptrend in home construction is expected.

"Paint companies should also benefit from rising operations in other fields. Particularly stimulating will be the growth in building renovation and repair budgets as the recovery movement gains momentum. Over the long term, the paint industry should also benefit from: (1) residential building boom which should result from the current housing shortage; (2) large expansion in public utility and industrial construction budgets; and (3) wider markets resulting from intelligent research and aggressive marketing policies."

Trade Groups Studied In Monopoly Probe

WASHINGTON (AP) — Assistant Secretary of Commerce Richard C. Patterson, Jr. said the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is studying trade associations in connection with the monopoly investigation. Questionnaires will be mailed Monday to about 2,300 associations.

Mr. Patterson emphasized the survey was not aimed at specific abuses but at a general understanding of the organization's place in industry.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.†
Net change	—1.69	—.48	—.31
Today's*	137.60	26.38	18.87
Previous close	139.29	26.86	18.88
1938 high	145.87	32.33	22.55
1938 low	98.95	19.00	15.14

*Preliminary, †Utilities prior to June 2, 1938.

Markets to Revert To Standard Time

By the Associated Press

New York

Many of the world's leading security and commodity markets will revert to standard time next week, after clocks had been ahead an hour for the summer

Commerce and Finance • # Leaders Hit Encroachment by Government on Free Enterprise • Business and Industry

20th Century Fund Would Put an End To Tax Exemption

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—Tax exempt securities should be prohibited in the future in the opinion of a Twentieth Century Fund committee which studied the subject and made public its report last night.

The Twentieth Century Fund is an organization endowed by the late Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, to conduct independent researches into social and economic problems.

Exemption Favors Wealthy

Its committee on debt adjustment, which made the study, was headed by J. Lionberger Davis, chairman of the board of the Security National Bank Savings and Trust Co., of St. Louis. The committee had members representing institutions, business and the public, and the research was done by technical experts under the supervision of Dr. Albert Gailord Hart of the University of Chicago.

The report indicated some uncertainty as to future effects on the general economy of present extensive holding by institutions of Government obligations. The report also said that state and local governments had reduced their indebtedness since 1933, and that the net federal debt is not so large as some claims have indicated.

Tax exemption of federal, state and local government securities, the report said, "makes it unhealthily easy for government bodies to go into debt," and makes "debt investments too attractive to wealthy people who can best afford to run the risk of direct ownership in stocks, real estate and other equities."

The committee's recommendation as to abolition of tax exemption follows:

Would Tax All New Issues

"The abolition of tax exemption on issues now outstanding is, of course, impossible. But President Roosevelt and certain leaders in Congress deserve support of their proposal to prohibit future issues of tax-exempt securities. Such a prohibition should be made immediately; and, if constitutional changes prove necessary, an amendment for the purpose should be adopted as soon as possible. It will, of course, be many years before all the tax-exempt issues now outstanding can be retired. But if new and refunding issues carry no tax exemption, the diversion of new savings from direct ownership to debt investment can be largely corrected within a few years."

The report estimated the "net debt" of all state and local governments—the committee studied 175,000 governmental units in the United States—had been reduced from a 1933 peak of $16,500,000,000 to less than $14,000,000,000.

The "net debt" of the Federal Government, the report said, increased from $16,400,000,000 in 1919 to $30,529,000,000 in 1937, or by 86.3 per cent, adding "this is considerably less than the increase of the so-called 'national debt' (the gross debt of the Government), which was 115 per cent.

Eschew Useful Channels

The committee's conclusions as to present heavy institutional holdings of government obligations was expressed as follows:

"Of the (gross) increase of $19,100,000,000 in the total amount, 1929-1936, credit institutions took $17,800,000,000, or 93 per cent. With rising incomes in 1933-1937, individuals undoubtedly saved a good many billion dollars. But almost none of this saving has been invested in the normal forms of new houses and new corporate stocks and bonds. It has gone in large measure into claims upon credit institutions. But the credit institutions have been able to invest most of the inflow of funds only in government securities.

"This does not necessarily demonstrate that the increase of government debt was the only path to prosperity. It is safe to assume that with business improvement more is saved, and that if savings do not find some channel of use the recovery cannot continue. It is true also that if investors will accept nothing but government debt—or credit institutions obligations based on government debt—a refusal to run the government further into debt may dam up the flow of savings.

"But it is still possible that the expansion of government debt itself may be preventing investment from taking other forms and thus creating the emergency it is aimed to cure."

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS
Prospectus on request
KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS, Inc.
1512 Packard Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
DIVIDEND NOTICE
Common Stock Dividend No. 91
A cash dividend declared by the Board of Directors on September 14, 1938, for the quarter ending September 30, 1938, equal to 2% of (ts par value, will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on October 15, 1938, to shareholders of record at the close of business on September 30, 1938. The Transfer Books will not be closed.
D. H. FOOTE, Secretary-Treasurer.
San Francisco, California.

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Initiative, Free Enterprise Are Upheld at Management Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—Despite open dissatisfaction voiced by a Liberal wing with the way the International Management Congress is being conducted, the parley continued today with an emphasis on the necessity of free enterprise and a revival of initiative in business.

Holding that labor and New Deal spokesmen were slighted on the program of the congress which began Monday and lasts through tomorrow, the Left-Wingers last night held their own dinner and heard speeches more to their liking—from managers in New Deal posts.

Speakers at the dinner, sponsored by the local chapter of the Society for Advancement of Management, included William O. Douglas, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission; J. Warren Madden, Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board; John Carmody, Rural Electrification Administrator; and Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman of the Social Security Board.

Left-Wingers Object

One thing the liberal group objected to was the selection of the United States Chamber of Commerce as a meeting place, but Congress officials denied there was any significance in the choice. Though none of the "inner circle" brain trusters were invited to speak, President Roosevelt was asked but declined. The only other Administration spokesmen were Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce. Sponsors of the protest dinner also objected to prominent places given on the program to spokesmen from Nazi Germany.

At today's sessions the spokesmen were predominantly advocates of a minimum of government regulation in business. Making it clear that he disagreed with totalitarian philosophies expressed by Germans and Italians earlier in the conference, Ralph E. Flanders, President, Jones & Lamson Machine Co., of Springfield, Vt., held that the present need in the United States "is not alone for security, but for incentive."

He added: "What we have to learn is that there is no long-time security without incentive and initiative. For a continuance of achievement in our western civilization, we must strike a balance between the two policies."

Granting society's obligation to youth, the unemployed, the underprivileged and the aged, Mr. Flanders was, nevertheless, critical of the social worker "whose mind is fixed on security alone," and of the politician "who finds the easy road to maintenance of power that of the promise of security."

Would Limit State's Activity

A paper prepared by Dr. A. Basch, General Manager of the United Chemical & Metallurgical Works of Prague, Czechoslovakia, and read to the congress, stated that "for the state to take over the role of private industry as entrepreneur is not desirable. It is necessary to draw a line between the state's sphere of activity and that of private industry.

"In view of the existing confusion and the unlimited possibilities for technical progress, the state is hardly able to fulfill permanently the task of economic regulation," he held. "This must remain the province of private enterprise if the economy is to be elastic and dynamic and hold possibilities of evolution."

One of the leading functions of management must be to set up methods of forecasting and co-ordinating production which is static and consumer demand which is static, Nils A. Sterner, Assistant General Manager of the M. Ericsson Telephone Company of Stockholm, Sweden, told the congress.

Increase in large department store and chain distribution together with decreased importance of the specialty shops and mail order distribution were forecast by Oswald W. Knauth, President of the Associated Dry Goods Corporation, of New York.

Decentralization on the Way

"Certain trends seem clear," he said. "We are moving out of large cities into smaller communities. Automobiles, busses and good roads have lessened the number of isolated dwellings and communities. We have fewer large fortunes, whatever may be the status of medium-sized incomes. Wages are trending towards a larger share of the national income than in the past.

"Government income, taken from the community through taxes and distributed to officials in relatively small amounts, is on the increase. The tendency towards greater national and per capita income which had been characteristic of the past century has definitely come to an end, and we are either on a level or a downward trend. We are increasingly mass-minded, so that fads sweep the country.

"All of this will mean a decreased importance of the specialty store; an increase in chain distribution, unless hampering legislation intervenes with artificial restrictions; a lessening of direct-by-mail selling, either from factory or from a distribution center; an increase in the importance of large department stores at central points having a wide selection of medium-priced goods."

Sees Incomes Declining

Summarizing a discussion held in a group meeting on scientific management, Dr. Virgil Jordan, President of the National Industrial Conference Board, referred to the deadlock that has existed between government in the United States and management for the last five years as "largely the result of a conception by government that management in this country represents solely or primarily the investor."

He added: "The vital importance of ending the deadlock is indicated by the fact that the per capita incomes in the United States, the income in goods and services, is now actually less than it was 30 years ago."

Top management of industry was criticized in a session of personnel for not realizing the importance of contributions of industrial psychology.

The need for removing the social stigma attached to working in the home before there can be a solution of the so-called "servant problem" was urged before the Home Management Section by Dr. Louise Stanley, chief of the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics.

New Deal Methods, Warns Davis, Lead To Regimentation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Warning that present administration methods lead in the direction of price-fixing of all commodities, regimentation, and ultimately the loss of personal liberty of every citizen, George H. Davis, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, speaking at a meeting of the Advertising Club of New York, declared that the American people must choose between "political, paternalistic enterprise" and the encouragement of private initiative.

Localized efforts by civic groups, however, Mr. Davis added, are gradually bringing about a change in public sentiment about business.

"Popular polls and other tests of public sentiment register an unmistakable shift," he said. "Extreme pronouncements from Washington meet with a rising skepticism that has put the 'political rainmakers' on the defense. Friends of business, sensing that they are not an ostracized minority, are recovering their voices. A beginning has been made. The movement has gained definite momentum. What has been accomplished points the way to further accomplishment."

The next step, Mr. Davis continued, is for business men to acquaint their customers and employees with the meaning of the Government's huge spending program. They should be told, he said, that government money is their money, collected in the price of goods they buy or deducted from their day's pay, thus diminishing purchasing power of the worker for the sake of those supported by government bounty.

After nine years the problem of taxation is becoming acute, he said, with the number of business men who work at their own risk and workers who seek work on their own responsibility steadily declining. He charged that the exceedingly high rate of taxes has reduced the number of business men who will go into new enterprises.

Mr. Davis, who is also president of the Davis, Nolan & Merrill Grain Company, Kansas City, scored the Commodity Exchange Agency and other artificial price stabilization methods as paralyzing the wheat trade.

More Holders of G. M. Stock Than a Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Holders of common and preferred stock of the General Motors Corporation numbered 399,255 for the third quarter of 1938 compared to 403,282 for the second quarter and to 363,675 for the third quarter of 1937.

There were 378,150 common stockholders of record of Aug. 11, 1938, against 382,325 three months before, and 21,105 preferred stockholders of record of July 11, compared to 20,967 three months previously.

Rail Executives, Labor Spokesmen Quit Conference

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Railroad management and Labor have abandoned immediate efforts to prepare legislative recommendations to ease the carriers' financial troubles.

Carl R. Gray, Union Pacific Vice-Chairman, said the conferences, suggested by President Roosevelt, were postponed because of the possible nation-wide rail strike over a 15 per cent pay cut. Mr. Roosevelt shortly will appoint a fact-finding commission to make a last search for a peaceful solution.

One railroad chief, it was learned expressed hope that the labor and industry spokesmen might meet in a month. It was evident, however, that the conferees then would have little time to get a program into shape for the opening of the next Congress.

Bank Clearings Are Biggest in 9 Months

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities in the United States in the week ended Sept. 21 totaled $5,987,279,000, the largest since the week of Dec. 23 of last year, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Mid-month settlements were in large part responsible for the rise, the agency said. Turnover, however, was under the corresponding 1937 week.

The Sept. 21 week's clearings were 7.9 per cent below the $6,500,527,000 of the like week of last year. This contrasted with a year-to-year loss of 11.6 per cent in the Sept. 14 week.

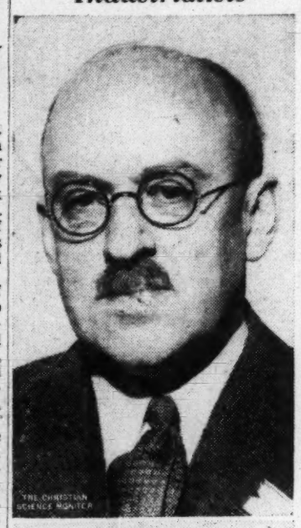
New York City clearings in the Sept. 21 week were $3,791,077,000, compared with $4,074,753,000 last year, a decline of 7 per cent. The aggregate for cities outside of New York was $2,196,202,000, which was 9.5 per cent under the total of $2,425,774,000 for the corresponding 1937 week.

Chicago volume of $295,400,000 was 14.4 per cent below the 1937 week total of $345,200,000.

Fractional increases over a year ago were shown by Louisville, up seven-tenths of one percent, and Philadelphia, up five-tenths of one per cent.

Outstanding declines at other cities under the 1937 week, were: Pittsburgh, 22.1 per cent; Cleveland, 17.7; Kansas City, 15.1; Seattle, 15; Omaha, 14.9; San Francisco, 13.6; and Portland, Ore., 13.4.

Industrialists



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(Above) Ralph E. Flanders, President Jones & Lamson Machine Company; (below) Oswald Knauth, President Associated Dry Goods Corporation. Speakers at International Management Congress in session at Washington.

New Steel Business Disappoints Trade; Buying Is Cautious

NEW YORK (AP)—Operations at the nation's steel mills this week are averaging 47.5 per cent of capacity, a rise of two points over last week, "Iron Age" said.

Improvement in orders, however, is not meeting with hopes of the steel makers, the publication added.

"Disappointingly slow improvement in new business during September tends to make the trade cautious in its expectations for the near future, the organ said. "Much depends on the automobile industry as to the extent of the further rise in operations over the next month or so.

"Whether the crucial international situation has been a factor in a degree of hesitancy among buyers is not clearly indicated. The delay in announcing of fourth quarter prices does not appear to have been an important influence because continuance of present prices on most products was a foregone conclusion."

The European crisis, furthermore, has not had a marked effect on iron and steel exports. Shipments, it was pointed out, are hampered by advances in war risk insurance rates.

The "Iron Age" scrap composite price this week stands at $14.25, a reduction of 17 cents under last week.

Regarding the lower prices for steel rails and track materials announced this week, the organ said:

"These lower prices may have been made as an inducement to railroad buying, without which there can be no approach to profitable operations by steel companies having large capacity in these products. While the reductions tend to restrict the possibilities for profit in steel making, this is more theoretical than actual as there has been virtually no business in these lines for some months, and any tonnage received will aid in leveling out general overhead costs."

Canada's 1937 Steel Output Value Jumps

OTTAWA (CP)—Exceeding any year since 1929, the value of Canada's production of iron and steel and their products in 1937 was $623,359,091, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The total represented an increase of 37.5 per cent over 1936 when production was valued at $453,385,553.

Canada's imports of iron and steel products were valued at $211,002,837 in 1937, an increase of 56 per cent over 1936, while exports and re-exports amounted to $68,249,974 which was 26 per cent higher than the previous year.

New National Bank Is Authorized for Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The organization of a new bank for Chicago's South Shore district to be known as the South Shore National Bank of Chicago has been authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency in Washington, D. C.

The bank will be capitalized for $300,000 set up as follows: $200,000 as capital stock, $50,000 as surplus and $50,000 as a contingent reserve fund. Two thousand shares are being issued at $150 per share.

Officers of the new bank will include George G. Brandenburg, chairman of the board, Walter J. Riley, president, Richard M. Lenihan, vice president, Charles R. Gill, vice president and cashier, and Thomas D. Allin, assistant cashier.

Building Trade To Market $3,000 Four-Room House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Discussing the prospects for increased building, Lewis H. Brown, president of Johns-Manville Corp., stated that the industry is getting ready to put a $3,000 house on the market which will be within the buying range of the man with an annual income of $1500.

Practically all the details of the program for the marketing of such a house have been worked out and the industry as a whole has been organized in support of this idea which is calculated to greatly stimulate building construction, Mr. Brown stated.

Financing of such a program may be undertaken by private banking capital, he said. Many banks are now handling amortized home mortgage paper, whereas only a few years ago bankers thought the idea ridiculous, he added. "I predict now that this type of financing will become one of the normal functions of tomorrow," he said.

The proposed $3000 house would have about four rooms and bath and garage. It would be of modern design, and according to Mr. Brown, could be paid for at the rate of $30 a month.

In commenting on the outlook for building and business in general, Mr. Brown said he expected business to show some improvement with the turn of the year. "I believe Congress next year is going to be more independent, and that wild-eyed legislation is a thing of the past," he said, which should be encouraging to business generally.

Johns-Manville Corp. during the first six months of 1938 broke about even or took a small loss, but business is a little better and for the year as a whole a profit is likely, he said.

Mr. Brown stated that all industries supplying building trade have been living on home modernization activity during the depression. General construction, despite governmental stimulus, is off rather badly so far this year, according to Brown's figures.

One thing Congress should do when it returns next January is to go over the Federal Housing Act and make some changes he said. "I consider it unsound to require only 10 per cent down on a home and reduce the insurance reserve set up under the FHA as was done in the amendments last February," Mr. Brown said.

Spending Program Is 'Dismal Failure' Says College Head

HAMILTON, N. Y. (AP)—Dr. George Barton Cutten, president of Colgate University, criticized the fiscal policy of President Roosevelt's Administration, called it "robbing the unborn" and warned that a continuation would bring national financial chaos.

He spoke at a college opening convocation attended by 315 members of the new freshman class and members of the Colgate faculty.

"Under the furtive guise of emergency, relief, pump priming, timing, the suppressed third or any other convenient or catchy phrase, specially manufactured for the occasion billions of money which the Administration did not have, has been borrowed and passed out as a loving anaesthetic to preclude any possibility of thinking among 'the masses,' he declared.

"Countless hordes of people have been impressed with the idea that the Government has in some way an inexhaustible supply of money which kind-hearted officials can readily distribute," he continued.

He asserted the situation was the result of work of "pressure groups."

Pleading for a balanced Federal budget and "old-fashioned thrift," Dr. Cutten asserted that "the whole spending program has been a dismal failure economically, industrially, and commercially. It has been more successful politically than in any other way."

Power Output Hits New Peak for Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Prduction of electric power in the United States in the week ended Sept. 17 totaled 2,214,775,000 kilowatt hours, a new peak for 1938, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The week's volume represented a more-than-seasonal gain of 8.1 per cent over the preceding week's 2,048,360,000 kilowatt hours, and a gain of 2.9 per cent over the 2,280,792,000 for the like week of 1937.

The year-to-year decline was the smallest of the year.

One region, the Middle Atlantic, had a 1.6 per cent rise in production for last week over the comparable 1937 week. The percentage declines of other areas, according to the institute, were as follows: New England, 1.8 per cent; Central Industrial, 8.1 per cent; West Central, 3 per cent; Southern States, 1.1 per cent; Rocky Mountain, 19.6 per cent; Pacific Coast, 0.1 per cent.

Business in California Highest Since Last Spring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — California business activity rose moderately in August reaching the highest level since last spring, according to the Business Outlook published by Wells Fargo Bank.

The Wells Fargo Index, in which the 1923-24 average equals 100, reached a preliminary figure of 96 in August, against 94.1 a month earlier and 111.6 a year ago.

Compared with July, August showed increases in three factors of the index (department store sales, industrial production, and carloadings), while the fourth factor, bank debits, fell slightly.

League Survey Says Actuality Of U. S. Recovery Yet Unproved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Whether the recovery now under way in the United States is permanent or whether it marks merely a temporary halt in a larger downward movement cannot be determined yet, according to a summary of a world economic survey by the League of Nations made public through the International Documents Service of the Columbia University Press.

"The future trend of events in the United States is the most important factor affecting the development of the world economic situation," it is declared. "Recovery in the United States has spread beyond the Stock Exchange. But the indices of economic activity remain at low levels, and the improvements in the indices, other than those of the prices of shares and of primary commodities, have not yet been very great.

"Real improvement in building and in orders for capital equipment by the public utilities and by the railways would be sufficient to sustain a recovery; but such improvement has not yet made its appearance."

Factors Sustaining Demand

Throughout the world, states the survey, there are a number of factors at work which tend to sustain the demand for goods and services and which were absent in the post-1929 depression.

"Government expenditure on rearmament is generally much higher than in 1930, and such expenditure shows no signs of an immediate reduction," it states. "The liquid reserves of the banks, both in the United States and in many other countries, are now much greater than in 1930, with the result that, in many countries, interest rates are low and there is no fear of the extensive banking and financial crisis which occurred in 1931.

"There is, moreover, a much greater readiness among monetary authorities and Governments to adopt prompt measures of monetary expansion and of public expenditure to offset a recession; and in the absence of a gold standard the national authorities are much less likely to be restrained from such policies by fears of their effect upon the balance of payments and the foreign exchanges.

"In the United States, there is now a considerable accumulation of needs of new capital equipment in many directions, whereas the post-1929 depression followed a period of great capital construction; these accumulated needs of capital equipment, combined with the large program of public expenditure to which reference has been made earlier in this section, must exert a very strong influence toward an early recovery.

"The absence during recent years of the large international movements of long-term capital which had taken place before 1929, means that there are no countries now whose economies are liable to be disordered by the abrupt cessation of such lending; and, since 1929, fixed interest payments on international debts have been scaled down through repayment, conversion and default, and this has reduced an item of great rigidity in the balance of payments of many countries.

"Moreover, in 1930, the United States adopted a policy of high protection at a time when the deepening depression was putting a strain on the export markets of other countries, whereas, at present, the commercial policy of the United States, whose excess of exports has been greatly increased by the more rapid decline in her prices and incomes than in those of other countries, is based upon the liberalization of trade through the Trade Agreements program.

"For all these reasons, and also because of the increased reserves of many banking systems, recession is less likely to be intensified at present through deflation imposed upon debtor countries because of any sudden adverse movements in their balances of payments."

Unfavorable Factors

The survey lists a number of unfavorable factors. "First and foremost, it may be even more difficult now than it was in 1930 to restore confidence among businessmen and so to stimulate private expenditure on capital development," it says. "The international political situation is much more alarming, and this breeds an atmosphere of insecurity whichc militates against business commitments.

"Closely allied to this are the adverse, as opposed to the stimulating, effects of heavy rearmament expenditure; for it may react unfavorably on private expenditure and private enterprise by underlining the sense of political uncertainty and by holding out the prospect of heavy and rising taxation, quite apart from the fact that it drains men and capital into economically unproductive uses.

"Increased Government intervention in economic affairs may also restrain business enterprise in certain ways. The prospect of policies which attempt to cure depressions through raising wage rates in order to increase purchasing power may reduce the willingness of private business to embark on capital extensions in view of the prospects of higher operating costs.

"Other measures of economic reform, such as the control of the market for new security issues in the United States may restrain activity by increasing the costs or the difficulties of obtaining new capital. Government intervention in economic affairs may also involve the possibility of increased competition by Government concerns with private enterprise; and, as in the case of the public utilities in the United States this may reduce private expenditure on capital developments and extensions.

"In certain circumstances, public works expenditure may lead to a scarcity of certain types of essential labor and so may react unfavorably on private activity. Moreover, as Governments become more and more likely to intervene in economic affairs, it is of increasing importance that there should be good relations between Governments and business in order to avoid the growing uncertainty and suspicion which is bound otherwise to appear.

Effects of No Gold Standard

"The abandonment of the gold standard and the consequent absence of rigid exchange stability is in one sense a favorable factor, since it allows individual countries to proceed with measures of internal expansion with less fear of the effects on their foreign exchange position. But this change also has an unfavorable aspect, for the possibility of exchange fluctuations not only increases the uncertainties of producers and traders of export goods but it also gives rise to large-scale speculative movements of 'hot' money. Such movements themselves may intensify the foreign exchange difficulties of certain countries and by leading to greater demands for liquid balances on the part of individuals and of banks, may in some countries hinder the attainment of conditions of easy money and credit.

Finally, in the United States, there are prospects of bumper crops of cotton and wheat; and if this should give rise again to serious surpluses, reduced prices of farm products may exert an unfavorable influence on the economic situation.

"In view of the many important changes in economic conditions since 1929 and of the opposing forces which are described above, it is still too early to answer the question whether the present recovery is permanent or not."

Draws All of RFC Loan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Southern Pacific Company on Aug. 1 drew down the final $3,000,000 installment of a $14,000,000 loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, according to report to the SEC. The $3,000,000 was for the purpose of retiring $321,000 of equipment trust certificates and paying $2,679,000 interest due Aug. 1.

Local Classified

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POSITIVELY highest prices; antiques, china, glass, bric-a-brac, silver, old jewelry, paintings, art objects, furnishings; appraisals. ROSNER, 2266 Church Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. BU 4-8849.

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5 minutes' walk to station; a few vacancies of various sized apartments, 2 to 6 rooms. Every modern convenience, including new G. E. Refrigeration, new Magic Chef ranges; elevator attendants. Values obvious; rentals moderate. Representative on premises.
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Danish Asiatic Operations Pay Good Dividends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—Profits of the Danish East Asiatic Industry and Plantation Company, Ltd., have this year resulted in a dividend of 12 per cent to the shareholders.

The Danish Soyacake Factory has had keen competition in all markets, but the net results have remained satisfactory. From July, 1937, to June, 1938, about 195,000 tons of raw material were treated. 15,000 tons less than last year, the sales aggregating 67,200,000 kr. ($14,465,217) about 49 per cent representing sales to other countries.

The Mount Austin (Johore) Rubber Estates produced 2,607,600 pounds of rubber, of which quantity 86 per cent was sold as latex. A dividend of 6 per cent was paid. The East Asiatic Rubber Estates, Ltd., gave a dividend of 10 per cent, this company's standard production increasing by 4,800 pounds while the Teluk Merbau Plantations, Ltd., have given a dividend of 7 per cent.

The plantation industry, in common with associated industries has felt the depression in international trade, and ruling prices for rubber and copra are unsatisfactory. Adverse conditions in the rubber industry are chiefly due to a decrease in crude rubber in America which has necessitated a reduction in the permissable export from 90 per cent of standard production in the latter half of 1937, to 70 per cent in the first quarter of 1938, and finally to 45 per cent in the second quarter and third quarters of this year. It is anticipated that the curtailment in question will be sufficient to establish a more adequate balance between production and consumption, with a consequent improvement in the price of the commodity.

The Pong Tin Mine output is the same as last year, i. e., 341 tons tin ore, 230 tons being extracted by dredge, and 111 tons by hydraulic plant. The working result is satisfactory.

Local Classified

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LOVING and quiet home for rest and study, attention if desired. Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 932 N. 5th St., New Hyde Park, Long Island, New York. Tel. Floral Park 7483.

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QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, 40 Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7705.

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New FALL Showing
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A charming old house built about 1735
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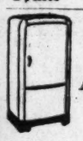

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CONNECTICUT

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MANTELL & MARTIN
Stamford, Conn. Port Chester, N. Y.

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
Citizens Coal Co.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
We're headquarters for all lines of domestics
Visit Our Domestic Department
The present low prices make it a good time to stock up for the future.

NOW
at New Low Prices!
30% to 50% Off
PYREX *Ovenware*
Housewares—Third Floor
HOWLAND-HUGHES

We can make your house bright as a new coin—make it more attractive and protect it from the elements.
Finlay and Westwood
Painters and Paperhangers Phone 4-3636
Send your coats, suits, and dresses to us for their "Zoric" fall cleaning. They will look like new when we return them.

PERRY'S Phone 3-3161

The Miller & Peck Co.
A Complete Dress Department
Dozens of the Latest Styles and Materials—in Sizes 14 to 52 to Select From
$1.98 to $3.98

Sugenheimer's
A Great Store in a Great City
Smart Apparel and Accessories
64 BANK STREET

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers telephone Plaza 6625
Hours 9 to 5 daily; Sat. 9 to 1
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Barometers	Magnifiers
Binoculars	Opera Glasses
Field Glasses	Sun Glasses

HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 284—Reg. No. 296

FURNITURE
Solid Mahogany and Solid Maple reproductions for every room in the home. Conscience Brand bedding—and renovating.
WM. P. STEIN COMPANY
225-227 W. Saratoga Street

NEW YORK

ALBANY

LUDDY - STETSONS
Are the Smartest Hats in Town
Many Styles at $5.00
Luddy
92 State Street, Albany

M. L. POWER'S *Shop*
115 STATE STREET
The New Fall Styles Are Ready in Hats—Suits—Dresses and Smart Accessories
You Are Invited to Come In and See Them
Purchase Prime Payrolls
You can buy the things you need now at a saving.
WHITNEY'S

SMART APPAREL
for Fall
WOMEN—MEN—BOYS at
STEEFEL BROS.
82 State Street
Asking a Chance to Serve You With
HI-TEST COAL
COKE and AMBRICOAL
JOHN T. D.
BLACKBURN Inc.
PHONE 4-9111

NEW YORK

AUBURN

FRED R. DRAKE INC.
Distributors
GAS SUNOCO OILS
Auburn N. Y.
PROTECT FOR WINTER
Paint Now With
DEVOE PAINTS
SMITH & PEARSON
Phone 21

FRED R. DRAKE, Inc.
Distributors
GAS SUNOCO OILS
AUBURN N. Y.
Have Your School Clothes
DRY CLEANED at CHATFIELDS
1 Mary Street, Phone 1797

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064; 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave., Dial 7-2349
Atlantic Range and Fuel Oil
Coal, Coke, Building Supplies

PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET
Special Attention to the Fitting of Children's Feet
Shoes for Men and Women
Peacock, Carlyle, Footsavers, Dr. Lockes, Vitality, Bostonians, Florsheim

Ann M. Lewis
Harper Hair Parlor
95 State Street Dial 125026

Coats for Women Less Tall
casual fur-trimmed fashions with collar and sleeves of Persian, Kit Fox, Beaver, Raccoon, Skunk, Mink, Muskrat. Sizes 11, 13, 15 and 17. At 49.95, 59.95 and 69.95.
Sisson Bros. - Weldon Co.
Established 1842

YOUR HOME
this fall can look very smart with new drapes, new furniture or new wallpaper, at little cost, if planned on a budget system
at McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3252

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

—GRAMATAN—
Moving and Storage Co., Inc.
*Moving ** Storage ** Packing*
100 Pondfield Rd. Bronxville 1456

Rugs—Carpets—Upholstery
SHAMPOOED
We Sell
Oriental, Domestic Rugs, Rug Pads
Imperial Rug Co.
CALL BEVERLY 8661
WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE

WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431
10 a. m.-7 p. m. except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wirges & Starker, Ic.
HABERDASHERS—HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4878 Open Evenings

EDWARDS
Where Your Dollar Goes Farther
WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

For the Smart Woman
Paris Fashion Shoes
$3.95
HENS & KELLY Co.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Phone GArfield 0078
BUFFALO'S! LARGEST! QUALITY!
DRY CLEANERS
At Popular Prices!
BRACE-McGUIRE CLEANERS
40 High St. 152 Elmwood Ave.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

GLOVERSVILLE

ESSO MOTOR OIL
ESSO
Motor Fuels and Lubricants
Williams & Dye Co., Inc.

The New Imperial Washable
WALLPAPERS
Cowles Brown & Co.
9 North Main Street

New Fall Showing of
FOOT REST and ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 North Main Street

RUGS Are beautiful only when clean and bright. Professional cleaning is the only way to completely restore their beauty and color.
ROBISON & SMITH
Launderers and Cleaners
EARLY AMERICAN TOILETRIES
Scented With
"OLD SPICE"
ARGERSINGER'S

ITHACA

Ithaca's Decorating Headquarters
WALL PAPER — PAINT
LINOLEUM and SHADES
R. F. SMITH
120-122 WEST STATE STREET

Grace's Quick Beauty Shop

For Appointment
Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent
Specialist in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

Good Gulf Service Station
Registered Lubrication
GOODYEAR
Tires—Batteries—LifeGuards
Washing—Polishing—Accessories
SERVICENTER, Inc.
Cayuga and Green Sts. Dial 2128
ITHACA, N. Y.

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

LARCHMONT

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 81

TURNBULL INSURANCE AGENCY
Insurance of Every Description
159-A Larchmont Ave.
Telephone Larchmont 2430

Long Island

BALDWIN

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler and Optician
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a Difference."
79 S. Grand Ave. FRpt 1614

Frank hair stylist
72 merrick rd. Baldwin 4767

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY (Continued)

"Try Our 8-Hour Speedy Service"
CROSSWAY'S
Cleaners and Furriers, Inc.
Featuring Rug Cleaning
• CURTAINS • BLANKETS
• SLIPCOVERS • DRAPES
Main Store: 1859 Mott Avenue
BRANCH STORES:
1517 Central Ave., 2125 Mott Ave.

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
Call Far Rockaway 7-7454
New Haven Avenue
"Ask About Our Budget Plan"
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst
Plant Bulbs Now for Spring Flowers
Holland Grown Tulip Bulbs
Very Reasonably Priced
DALSIMER
FAR ROCKAWAY CEDARHURST

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-3743
Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Whitman's Auction Rooms
Incorporated
Furniture, Antiques, Works of Art, Pictures, Books, etc. Bought and Sold.
154-16-18 Northern Blvd.
Phone Flushing 9-1811

DISTINCTIVE FALL FASHIONS
$7.95 and up
BOULEVARD SHOP, Inc.
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BENDIX DUYSEN, *Delicatessen*
Home Cooking Our Specialty
34-36 Union Street Ind. 3-6677
WE DELIVER

New Fall Models 3.75 up
Made to Order and in Stock
Harriet hats
142-05 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
Open evenings Mon., Tues., Fri., Sat.

FLUSHING—Bayside

For Better Garden Work
ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Landscaping Done Anywhere
No Job Too Big or Too Small
Nassau Blvd. and 232 St. Bayside 9-6450

FOREST HILLS

CARDS—GIFTS
Lending Library
NO DEPOSIT
10c for 3 days
New Hampshire Gift Shop
110-54 Queens Boulevard

Your Things Cleaned RIGHT on Our Premises
Efficient Cleaners, Inc.
72-06 Austin Street Bou. 8-4786

smart — new
fall hats
made to fit
all sizes—all colors
$3.75 and up
Harriet hats
30 windsor place
open evenings tues. and fri.

FREEPORT

VENETIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES
Made to Order and Installed
EDWARD ASHTON
117 Church St. Freeport 5517

CAROL GREEN
PRESENTS
NEW FALL
SWEATERS, SKIRTS, JACKETS, BAGS, GLOVES and ACCESSORIES to match your new ensemble.
60 So. Main Street Ph. Freeport 6163

FREEPORT—Merrick

Est. 1857 on L. I.

MILLANG'S
for every occasion
Flowers
artistically arranged
"Say it with Flowers"
224 W. MERRICK RD. MERRICK, N. Y.
PHONE FREE. 1240

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

The Hidden House
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home-Made CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd G. N. 3695

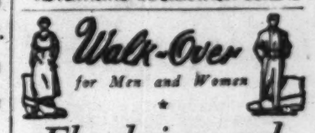
The BORNHOLM RESTAURANT, Inc.
Serving World Famous Swedish Hors d'Oeuvres
"SMORGASBORD"
LUNCHEON 40c DINNER 85c
20 State Plaza
and Opposite Christian Science church
Phone 3541

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1603-M
9 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

ALBERT'S
HEMPSTEAD NEW YORK
FURNITURE COMPANY
267 Front Street Hempstead 1603
Phone for our courtesy auto to call for you. No obligation.

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
Air Cooled—Air Conditioned
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

JACKSON HEIGHTS

The Lillian Shop
COATS DRESSES
37-45 82nd Street Hav. 9-3240

HARVEY'S
LUGGAGE AND GIFT SHOP
Trunks—Bags—Leather Goods and Novelties
Ph. NEwtown 9-6085 37-41A 82d St.

GUSTAV STOCK
Furs } Made to Order Remodeling Repairing
Latest Styles Reasonable
Finest Workmanship
37-08 90th Street, Jackson Heights

PERSONALITY HAT, Inc.
"Hats Individually Styled"
81-10 37th Ave., Jackson Heights
Phone Havemeyer 9-8191
INEZ MULLIGAN, Manager
Florence Stamm, Stylist
Formerly with Betty Hat Shoppe

Huffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

Queens Retail Furrier
37-37 82ND STREET
Our Ninth Year in Jackson Heights
MADE TO ORDER—REMODELING

HAvemeyer 4-8220
Orders Promptly Delivered
J. HABERMAN
Butter, Eggs and Groceries
82-12 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.

BARBARA MARSHALL
Hairdresser
Ladies' Hairdressing at Moderate Prices
8316 Northern Boulevard
(Bet. 83rd and 84th Sts.) Hav. 4-0810

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8410

JAMAICA

Silvertog Dress Shoppe
89-39 163 Street
Frocks, Uniforms, House Dresses, Ready Made and Made to Order
Specializing in Odd Sizes
REPUBLIC 9-4863

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

LOUISE
165-21 HILLSIDE AVE.
Millinery of Distinction
Ready Made Hats — $1.85 and up
Hats made to order

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift—always
5440 Little Neck Pkwy. Tel. Imp. 4144

RELIABLE BOOTERY

RED CROSS SHOES
Opp. Theatre Phone Bayside 9-1239

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK

YOUR CHILD
Photographed in Your Own Home
Lee Hendrickson
Tel. Lynbrook 6206 74 Taft Ave.

ELIZABETH SHOPPE

Fall Dresses
Five Corners
Lynbrook, N. Y.

START NOW!
We can help you!
Paint up! Clean up!
From roof to cellar.
M. L. LEVISON
Hardware, Housefurnishings, Paint
35 Atlantic Ave. Phone Lyn 75

RAINBOW LAUNDRY
Self-Service Branch
122 Atlantic Avenue
Telephone Lynbrook 2603
Bring in your Laundry and call for it.
Save money the Rainbow Way.

Van Roon's
HOSIERY · CORSETS · LINGERIE · GLOVES
Featuring Corsets by Flexees, P. N., Munsingwear, Maiden Form. Hosiery —Barbizon Slips—Van Raalte Gloves
23 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook
90 So. Main St., Freeport

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke | Coal White-Red | Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway
'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Lynbrook 2777 Second Street
"Ask About Our Budget Plan"
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

QUEENS VILLAGE
F.H.A. Approved Homes
4½-room bungalows, brick veneer, 35x95; schools, churches, transit
At $5250—Carrying Charges $38 mo.
Geo. H. Metzer Const. Co.
104-11 211 Pl Bellaire Tel. Missouri 7-1035

RICHMOND HILL
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JAHN'S
Soda • Candy
Luncheon
Now Specializing in Home-Made Candies
117-03 Hillside Ave.
Vir. 7-3888 Next to R. K. O.

LUCK & SCHMIDT
Delicatessen

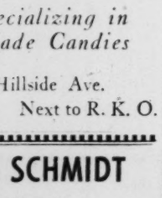
Home Cooking and Baking
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill. 2-4001

The Smart Shop
EDITH SCHWARTZ
Millinery
Exquisite Bridal Veils
(Our Only Store)
106-13 JAMAICA AVENUE
RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 192nd Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone VIRGINIA 7-4440

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
House Furnishings
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., corner 116th Street
Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8636—8637

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture
Reupholstering Draperies
Slip Covers
87-15 115th Street Vir. 7-0699
(Near Jamaica Ave.)

John's Fruit and Vegetable Market
Fresh Vegetables and Fruits Daily
Phone Orders Delivered Promptly
112-16 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-0383


Fur and Cloth Coats
at lowest prices—made possible by our small overhead
Cohen's Fur Shop
Established 1919 Tel. R. H. 2-8314
Jamaica Ave. corner 104th St.
Remodeling, Repairing, Cleaning, Glazing

Hygrade Piano Tuning
ALL MAKES
Tuned and Repaired
PIANO MOTH-PROOFING
Quality Service
28 Years' Experience
G. A. PETERSON
206-11 109 Avenue Bellaire, N. Y.
HOllis 5-1018

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven
Perrin Engineering Company
- Oil Burners
- Radios
- Electric Refrigerators

Installation and Maintenance Service
ESTAB. 1918
8722 JAMAICA AVE. VIR. 7-0617

RIDGEWOOD
PLUMBING
HEATING
Gas and Oil Burners
Gas Refrigerators and Ranges
FRANK J. WIESMAN CO.
1110 CYPRESS AVENUE
RIDGEWOOD Hegeman 3-3111

The Olga Shop, Inc.
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
Attractive Fall Hats
57-12 MYRTLE AVENUE
Near Seneca Avenue Ridgewood, N. Y.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tel. R. V. C. 438
THE RUG STORE

Headquarters for Armstrong's Linoleum and Broadloom Carpets. Expert Service!
BESSIE WOLFF, Prop. 274 Merrick Road Rockville Centre Long Island

HELEN W. ZEPP, INC.
Real Estate
Have Complete Listing of Rentals and Sales
HELEN W. ZEPP, President
Tels. Rockville Ctr. 2222 Res. 609 R. V. C.
140 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Intersection Merrick Rd. and Highway

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
Worsted-Tex Clothes
9 NO. PARK AVENUE
TEL. R. V. C. 2540

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

ROY WENTZEL FUEL CO.
ESSO OILS | BLUE COAL | KOPPER'S COKE
404 Long Beach Rd., Ph. R. V. C. 4426

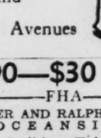
C. Filling Stations, Inc.
South Park and Lincoln Avenues
Mobilgas
$4490—$30 MONTH
—FHA—
BROWER AND RALPH AVENUES
OCEANSIDE
R. WYLK, *Builder* Tel. R. V. C. 1812
LIVING ROOM—WOOD-BURNING FIREPLACE—DINETTE — KITCHEN — BATH—2 BEDROOMS—FULL BASEMENT—ATTIC—OIL BURNER—ATTACHED GARAGE.

MAMARONECK

SQUIBB
TOOTH POWDER
A safe, effective dentifrice that cleans the teeth thoroughly
CAPPUS *Pharmacy*
110 MAMARONECK AVE. TEL. 89
TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET MAMARONECK N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W
9-11 a. m. daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

RED CROSS SHOES

All Styles All Sizes
$6.50
The YORK Shoe Stores
21 So. 4th Ave. Mt. Vernon
18 Main St. Yonkers

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for Over Fifty-nine Years

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVE.
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

NEWBURGH
SINCLAIR
Super Flame Oil For Heat
RAY W. TRESCH
Newburgh, N. Y. Tel. 3111

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 Nest St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1655

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

MOE MEYER STORE
Millinery
87 Water St. Newburgh, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE
For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Emmadine Farms, Inc.
Guernsey Milk
Direct From Our Farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
in Cream Top Bottles
PHONE 8010

WALSH AND WILSON
720 Main Street, at Woodland Ave.
SINCLAIR HC SPECIALTIES GASOLINE
MEMBER AAA
Tire, Battery and Road Service
Phone New Rochelle 10272

THE CAKE BOX
Tea Room
DELICIOUS HOME COOKING
LUNCHEON—DINNER
111 Centre Avenue
New Rochelle, N. Y. N. R. 6112

RUBY LANE STORES
550 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
QUALITY MERCHANDISE AT CONSISTENTLY LOW PRICES
Other Stores Throughout Westchester

Thinking of Installing an OIL BURNER?
We'd appreciate the privilege of estimating the cost of installing a HERMAN NELSON BURNER in your home. 76 years as fuel merchants has taught us much about heating equipment. There is no charge or obligation for our estimate. PHONE N. R. 1000.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Road, New Rochelle

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

Have You Bulges to Disguise?

. . . Ask for our new La Rose Corset # F 508 with specially constructed sides to cope with just that trouble! Lightweight brocade, 5.00.
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN ST. (Kresge Bldg.)

CHARLES
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 7619
24 Division Street

NEW YORK CITY
Brooklyn
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
TILE CONTRACTOR
Bathrooms, Kitchens, Vestibules, Fireplaces
Modernizing a Specialty
JOHN N. GLOVER
2458 Nostrand Ave. NAvarre 8-0010

Sterling Palace Garage
Mobilgas
Storage—Service Lubrication Repairs
117 STERLING PL.
STerling 3-1249

Manhattan
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a.m.-4:45 p.m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AT LAST Innerspring Mattress with Improved ORTHO-FLEX Construction for $29.75
Also Complete Selection of Innerspring Mattresses from $17.50
Write or Phone for Full Information
CARL W. SCHWABE
188 W. 10th St., N. Y. C. Ch. 3-7458, 7464

RE 2-5498 Est. 1837
Watson & Co JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old gold and jewelry purchased
Estates Liquidated

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY
Manhattan
(Continued)

Arthur H. Cohen
INSURANCE
505 Fifth Ave. MU 2-3224

Staten Island
BRIGHTON HEIGHTS
GIbraltar 7-4194
Staten Island Upholstering Co.
Furniture Repaired and Polished
Slip Covers Made to Order
Mattresses Made Over
H. FRIEDMAN
430 Castleton Ave., Brighton Heights, S. I.

NEW DORP
Koch-Hall Paint Co.
"One of Staten Island's Most Complete Paint Stores"
16-18 NEW DORP LANE
(Cor. Second Street)
Phone DOngan Hills 6-0323

Irma Rideal
POPULAR PRICED MILLINERY
New Stock — New Styles
NOW LOCATED
149 New Dorp Lane
Formerly with "Vogue", Port Richmond

WEST NEW BRIGHTON
Expert Lubrication, Tydol Gas Service
RONNE & HANSEN
1818 Victory Blvd., W. N. B.
Phone Gib 2-6532

MARY LEA JOHNSON
801 Castleton Avenue at Davis, W.N.B.
Daytime and Evening Dresses
Sportswear
Tel. GIbraltar 2-5349

SONIA PYT BEAUTY SALON

801 Castleton Avenue
Cor. Davis Avenue
West New Brighton
Phone Gib. 2-7174
PERMANENTS
We carry a full line of our own cosmetics and invite your inquiries. Consultation free.

The Mary K. Hogan
BAKE SHOP
415½ Forest Ave., West New Brighton
Daily Delivery of Home Type Products

PEEKSKILL
Emmadine FARMS
UNEXCELLED GRADE A MILK IN CREAM TOP BOTTLES
Phone 2327
If you live in HARMON, OSSINING or CROTON call CROTON 664 for direct service.

PELHAM
A. J. Fleischmann
PELHAM HEIGHTS MARKET
City Dressed Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
Groceries, Beverages, Fruits and Vegetables
213 WOLF'S LANE
Telephones Pelham 1648—1647

Esso
Larry Quigley
ESSO SERVICE STATION
WASHING—LUBRICATION
BATTERY—TIRE SERVICE
Cars Called For and Delivered
Fifth Avenue and Fourth Street
Telephone Pelham 0304

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Chrysanthemum, Potted Plants Cut Flowers, Corsages
Pelham 3389 211 Wolfs Lane

Burgh & McHugh
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

A Kramer coiffure with a "Celesta" permanent makes the ideal hair style for the New Fall Vogue.
KRAMER'S BEAUTY SHOP
7 Fifth Avenue, Pelham
Phone Pelham 2041

GRISTEDE BROS., Inc.
Superior Markets
125 Fifth Ave. Tel. Pel. 3320
Free Delivery Service
299 Wolf's Lane Tel. Pel. 3300
We Appreciate Your Green Slips

Burgh & McHugh
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

PORT CHESTER
It's Here!
"Wear-Ever" Aluminum Fall Sale
BIG SAVINGS
Frank L. Rockey Hardware Co.
128-130 NO. MAIN STREET

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE

4 Big Features This Week at
Luckey's
BABY WEEK
CURTAIN WEEK
FALL FABRIC SALE
SALE OF CANDLEWICK BEDSPREADS

LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

Marinos
Where Art Is Performed
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING and Complete Beauty Service
26 Academy Street

COOLER WEATHER
Brings Forth DO-NUTS, CRULLERS PUMPKIN PIES
A Delightful Change
Theresa Bake Shop
272 Main St., Near Market

A Firm Foundation for Your Dresses
Formfit Girdles, Girdlieres and Brassieres
Expert Fitting
BAUER'S 260 Main St.

Collingwood & Seaman
COAL COKE OIL
Phone 2330
41 MARKET STREET
Our Stoker Will Reduce Your Coal Bill

ROCHESTER
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Glen 6037
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AIR CONDITIONED
"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
• 55 CANTERBURY RD.

A HAVEN FOR TOURISTS
Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
38 East Avenue
LUNCHES DINNERS
SODAS CANDIES
NO JAZZ NO LIQUOR

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

Jesimine Crawford Coffee Corner
LUNCHES and DINNERS
35c up 45c up
Week days only
Bridge parties by appointment
291 Alexander St. Stone 3105

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
THURSTON, *Florist*
338 Thurston Road Genesee 214
LANDSCAPING
The CORNUCOPIA INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON
DINNER, 50c to $1.25
THERON W. HART
Organist First Church of Christ, Scientist
Teacher of Piano, Organ, Composition
273 Alexander St., Tel. Stone 5436-J
Rochester, N. Y.

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 North Main Street, Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Dairy-made Ice Cream with Bireley's Orangeade makes a very tasty orange frost. Try our Tomato Juice, Cottage Cheese, Butter, and Buttermilk.
MON. 6616—PITTSFORD 58

Elder's Market
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats Groceries Fruits Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER N Y

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

RYE
Blue Stone for the Drive and Walk. White Beach Sand for the Playbox.
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE

UPHOLSTERY
DRAPERIES BEDDING
Antiques Restored—Refinished
BENNET TOWBIS & SON
70 Palmer Ave. Bronxville, N. Y. Tel. Bronx 5127
34 Garth Road Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. Scars 3939

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT, GIFTS
G. E. REFRIGERATORS, RANGES
WASHING MACHINES, SWEEPERS
11 SPENCER PLACE

Bone Meal for Tulip Bulbs
SCOTT'S GRASS SEED
This is the best time of the year to re-seed lawns.
Mazdas for Shorter Days
WALTER A. HOBLIN INC.
1 Garth Road, Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. 3454

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale
HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones Scars. 3900. W. P. 8868

SCHENECTADY

$5 to $6
You Need No Longer Be Told That You Have an Expensive Foot
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

Barneys FURNITURE
Rugs and Floor Coverings
Schenectady's Largest Linoleum Contractors. Estimates Readily Furnished.
PHONE 4-4811

Let Books
Answer your Gift Problems—
Mail orders filled
Union Book Co., Inc.
257 State Street

SYRACUSE
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 9-2197 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Oldest Millinery House in Syracuse
ESTABLISHED 1881
H. A. HYDE
New style trends in interpretations most pleasing to you—and very agreeably priced.
MABEL HYDE TALLMAN
435 S. WARREN STREET

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

DOWNYFLAKE SHOP
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Opp. Onondaga Hotel

Fleisher's Food Market
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Orders $1.00 up Delivered
552 Westcott St. Tel. 5-3189

SOCONY
Tires, Batteries Repairing, Towing
Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service
Forman Genesee Garage
800 EAST GENESEE STREET

FANCY
BUTTER—EGGS—CHEESE
All Kinds of Cheese, Domestic and Imported
Virkler's
ONEIDA DAIRY PRODUCTS
106 W. Onondaga, Opp. Chimes Bldg.

Crandall Music Studio
Instruction in
Piano Accordion, Banjo, Marimba, Hawaiian Guitar, Spanish Guitar, Mandolin.
334 Montgomery St., Tel. 2-6247
Next to Y. M. C. A.

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries - Meats - Fish
MAPSTONE BROS.
1911 South Salina Tel. 4-3138

TROY

Lavender's Book Shop
266-268 River Street, Troy, N. Y.
Near the Monument Phone Troy 3069
River and Second Street

Metropolitan Stores
5c to $1.00 Variety Store
25 Complete Departments, Including Men's, Women's, Children's Ready-to-Wear, Housefurnishings and Notions
306 RIVER STREET TEL. 6359

NEW YORK

UTICA

Curtains, Draperies
Give the home a fresh touch of color and beauty with Wells new curtains and draperies now assembled in a wide range of styles and patterns portraying the latest decorative trends for homes of every type. As usual, prices are moderate.
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

REID SHELDON & CO.
LUGGAGE
for Vacation Trips
241 GENESEE STREET

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175
Style Moderate Price Quality

IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

Walk-Over Shoes
Men's — Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—Not Merely Sold
241 Genesee Street Utica 4-1842

"LYNN" HOT STREAM "MASTER KRAFT"
OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for
Heating—Cooking and Domestic Hot Water
Estimates without obligation
Service on all makes.
LUX 3ROS., INC.
213 Elizabeth St., Utica, N. Y. Ph. 4-0320

New Location
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica.
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 Columbia St. Tel. 4-0133
Just back of First Citizens Bank

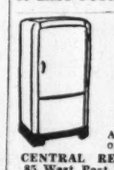
WATERTOWN
We've named it the
SHOETHRIFT SHOP
New Main Floor shoe section devoted to smart shoes at a low price
PARIS FASHION SHOES, $3 to $4
ENNA JETTICK SHOES, $5 to $6

Empsall's

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS
The New U. S. ROYAL MASTER
Drive in Service
TIRE SERVICE INC.
Westchester County Warehouse
45 Drawaupum Street
Tel. W. P. 1245

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
G. Y. FENTON CO.
96 EAST POST ROAD TEL. W. P. 4235


NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
CONCENTRATOR RANGES
AUTOBUILT WASHERS
DUOTROL IRONERS
OIL BURNER
Also complete 24-hour service on all makes of refrigerators.
CENTRAL REFRIGERATION CO., Inc.
85 West Post Road Phone W. P. 1034

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
GREEN PLACE
(Near Westchester Avenue)
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 832

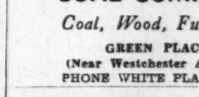
CORINNE *Creative Milliner*

HATS made to order
HATS Remodeled
Tel. W. P. 353
99 MAMARONECK AVENUE Suite 1

"Dependable Service Since 1920"
AUTOMOTIVE
Specialized Service
Batteries—Radiators—Radio
Shock Absorbers—Carburetors
Motor Tuneup
ALLISON GORDON, INC.
34-40 Grove St., White Plains, N.Y.
Tel. W. P. 7949

THE CAMERA SHOP

"General Photographic Supplies"
Developing and Printing
Time Payments
22 GRAND STREET
Tel. W.P. 1091


HOMES
Rentals and Sales
Westchester—Connecticut
ALICE T. AHNER, *Real Estate*
Ardsley Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. Scars. 1326

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

WE INVITE

Monitor readers of Westchester to our new spacious Beauty Salon.
We have been serving Monitor readers for eight years in our FIFTH AVE. Studio.
CHAS. DEUTSCH, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
100 MAMARONECK AVENUE
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 1517

FAMOUS Shoes by Famous Makers
Values to $16.50—Our Prices
$3.95 — $4.95 — $5.95
Whitney's
494 Main St. New Rochelle, N. Y.
39 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains, N. Y.

Ford
Also Lincoln Zephyr—Lincoln
New Cars—Used Cars—Service
F. J. SHEFFIELD MOTORS, INC.
Authorized Dealers
70 Westchester Ave., White Plains, Tel. W. P. 6960

FALL OPENING
DRESSES ..... $3.95 up
COATS from ..... $12.95 up
SUITS from ..... $10.95 up
Phyllis Jane
7 Mamaroneck Ave. Tele. W. P. 7098
Other Phyllis Jane Shops in Yonkers and Port Chester

Matrix Shoes

Fall Styles Now Showing for Men and Women
WHITE'S
99 Main St.

C. R. WALLAUER & CO.
PAINT PRODUCTS
THIBAUT WALL PAPER
16 Martine Ave. White Plains, N. Y. Ph. White Plains 1453
139 North Main St. Port Chester, N. Y. Ph. Port Chester 3913

Capitol Typewriter Company
$1 a Week Buys a
ROYAL
THE ONLY PORTABLE WITH TOUCH CONTROL

We carry all makes reconditioned machines aswell as new.
3 Grove St., White Plains Tel. W. P. 9743
313 North Ave., New Rochelle Tel. N. R. 3797

THE NEW MODELS AND MATERIALS ARE NOW READY FOR SELECTION FOR YOUR
FALL SUIT OR COAT
ALTERATIONS, REMODELING AND FUR REPAIRING
Projanskys
146 E. Post Road Tel. W. P. 1129

MARGOT
136 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Girdles and Brassieres
Properly Fitted and Serviced
Hosiery, Bags, Gloves
Barbizon Lingerie

RODWAL MARKET
High Grade Meats
Poultry—Provisions
Sea Food
80 LAKE STREET
Free Delivery
Tel. W. P. 2278—2279

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
Daily Service to New York City
Phone WHITE PLAINS 84

Ruth Seymour, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
Frances Fox Method
Permanent Waves
173 Mamaroneck Avenue
Tel. W. P. 7212

Plymouth Hat Shop
New Fall Hats Now Showing
Exclusive Millinery at a popular price.
ALL HATS $2.95
Open Saturday Eve. Till 9 P. M.
193 MAMARONECK AVE.

SELBY ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
Just Arrived
New Fall Arch Preserver Shoes for men and women.
D.F. MURPHY
in Stone's Clothes Shop
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1279

Grasseau's Art Shop

Pictures and Framing
Paintings Restored and Reframed
16 Church St., White Plains
Tel. W. P. 6650

BICYCLES *for Sale or Rent*

VELOCIPEDES—WAGONS
SCOOTERS—AUTOS
All Repairs Called For and Delivered Free
YEAGER'S CYCLE STORE
LARGEST IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY
66-72 Grove Street White Plains 3308

YONKERS
Telephone Yonkers 2983
Juvenile
459 So. Broadway (cor. Radford Street)
For the Boy up to 18
For the Girl up to 16
shop

RED CROSS SHOES
All Styles All Sizes

One Price
$6.50
18 Main Street Tel. Yon. 2164

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement, please mention the Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

—Orr in Chicago Tribune

—And Thus It Was Written

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

The New Litter

—Elderman in Washington Post

The State Rests

—Seibel in Richmond Times-Dispatch

September Morn

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Progress Since the War to End War

Sunbonnet Sue

Vocations

Vacation Home Exchange

A housewife whose husband's business contacts have given her a wide circle of acquaintances, both in the city and at mountain and seaside resorts, is rendering a helpful service to her friends at a considerable profit to herself.

She has built up a card file index of folks who live in the mountains, who would like to exchange homes, during vacation, with others who live at the beach or in the city, and vice versa. She has supplemented her list of "prospects" by regularly advertising her service in the classified advertising columns of a metropolitan newspaper.

Those benefited by the "vacation home exchange" are happy to pay a service charge, which usually runs about $5.—H. P. G., Los Angeles.

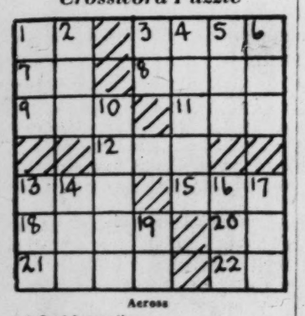
Daily Anecdote

Honest Laughter

"Give me an honest laughter," Sir Walter Scott would say, and then proceed to fill his own order with laughter that was both hearty and kind. Always he laughed with people—never at them—and thereby quickly dispelled the reserve and awe which his great name was calculated to inspire.

"He'll come here sometimes, wi' great folks in his company," the keeper of the ruins of Melrose Abbey once related to Washington Irving, "and the first thing I'll know of it is hearing his voice calling out, 'Johnny! Johnny Bower!' And when I go out I am sure to be greeted wi' a joke or a pleasant word. He'll stand and crack and laugh wi' me just like an auld wife. And to think that of a man that has such an awfu' knowledge o' history!"

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1 Jewish month
3 Roll of names
7 Therefore
8 Affirm
9 A son of Noah
11 Consume
12 Rowing implement
13 Because
15 Appendage
18 Man's name
20 Proceed
21 Take out
22 Quadruped

Down

1 Tree
2 Serpent
3 Sun-god
4 Open to view
5 Shrubby plant
6 Skill
10 Lesson
13 Fashion
14 Poem
16 Past
17 Container
19 Pronoun

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements.)

Puzzle Corner Answers

A Rebus: RE doubled—redoubled.
Letter Juggling: Parks, spark.
How Many?: 14 quarters, 7 bills.
Letter Changing: Darts, darts, dorrs, doors, boors, soars, scars, scare, score.
What Is the Length? 18 feet.
Fun With Antonyms: Arduous—easy; brief—profuse; honest—illegal; definite—obscured; musical—tuneless; dejected—jovial; mixed—uniform; smooth—turbulent; important—trifling; moist—arid.

In Lighter Vein

The Height of Something

"Or perhaps it was a low peak," writes a contributor in sending the following eight-column streamer head which appeared in Marlboro (Mass.) newspaper:

UNEMPLOYMENT AT HIGH EBB IN JUNE

—Editor & Publisher

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Jael's "Mantle"

In Judges 4:18 we are informed that when Jael brought Sisera to her tent and he lay down there to rest, "she covered him with a mantle." In the original, however, we find that the word rendered "mantle" is preceded by the definite article, suggesting that "the mantle" was some well-known part of the furnishings of a tent. The Hebrew words is *semikah*, which might rather be rendered "rug or blanket" (margin of the Authorized Version), or possibly "shawl" or "coverlet" (cf. Smith's Bible Dictionary).

It may be observed that, at all events, it was something different from Elijah's "mantle" (Hebrew, *addereth*), which was a rough cape or cloak; and from that that of Samuel (Hebrew, *meil*), which was properly a priestly vestment.

Precise

Tourist: "Is it far to the next town?"

Native: "Well, it seems further than it is, but you'll find out it ain't."—Christian Herald.

Looks Well

A Negro signed his name "Col George Washington Jones." When remonstrated with, on the ground that he had never been a colonel in the army, he replied, "Dat means 'colored,' and I jes' put it first so it looks better."—United Presbyterian.

Present-Day Standards

The teacher had just finished telling the story of the Pilgrims to group of small children.

"Now, Gertrude," began the teacher, "when the Pilgrims had been here a year and had gathered in their good crops, what did they do?"

"Bought a car," replied Gertrude promptly.—The Churchman.

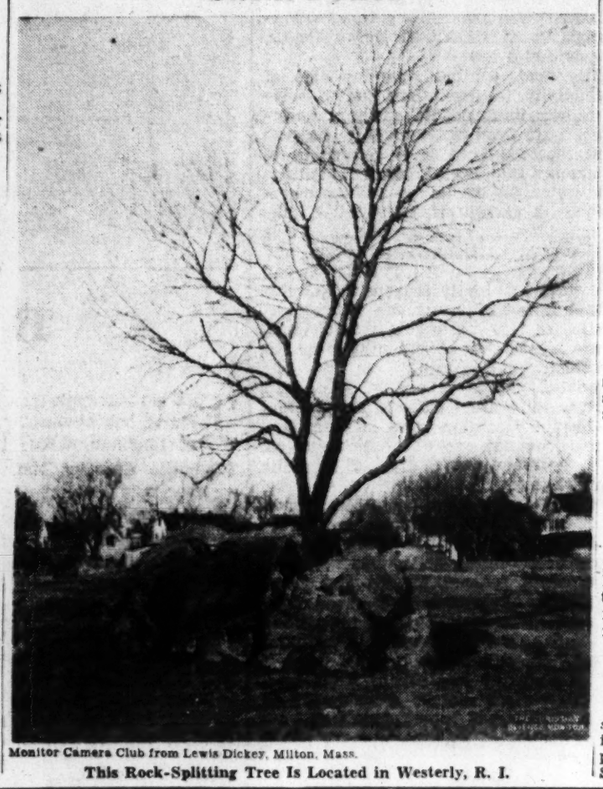
Any More?

These were voted tops as the three sweetest words in the English language:

"I love you."
"Dinner is served."
"Keep the change."
"All is forgiven."
"Sleep until noon."
"Here's that five."
And the saddest were
"Out of gas."
"Dues not paid."
"Funds not sufficient."

—Pelican.

Silent Power



Monitor Camera Club from Lewis Dickey, Milton, Mass.

This Rock-Splitting Tree Is Located in Westerly, R. I.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

A Rebus

The letters below, in their present position, represent a 9-letter word in rebus form. The lines below give a clue:

RERE

If at first, you don't succeed
TOTALed effort's what you need.

Letter Juggling

Two different 5-letter words may be formed from the 5 letters given below. Use all 5 letters in each word:

A K P R S

How Many?

A purse contains $10.50 in dollar bills and quarters, but there are twice as many quarters as bills. How many are there of each?

Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, try changing DARTS to SCORE in 9 moves.

What Is the Length?

The length of a certain rectangle is twice its width. The rectangle has the same area as another, 1⅓ times as wide, and shorter by 4½ feet. What is the length of the first rectangle?

Give and Take

"We have no more right to consume happiness without producing it than to consume wealth without producing it."—George Bernard Shaw.

Fun With Antonyms

And, today, 10 more words and their antonyms to be paired off:

1	arduous	obscured	
2	brief	trifling	
3	honest	easy	1
4	definite	arid	
5	musical	illegal	
6	dejected	profuse	
7	mixed	jovial	
8	smooth	tuneless	
9	important	turbulent	
10	moist	uniform	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Brevities

Detroit News: The GOP elephant gains steadily in weight in the cartoons looking less and less like the seersucker suit with the built-in wrinkles.

Washington Post: Remember the good old days when everybody felt sure the Government would go broke distributing free garden seeds and messing around with Muscle Shoals?

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Foreign observers predicted that the Führer's visit to Rome would bring no further concessions from his genial host. He could expect a real welcome but no real estate.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Dividends

Arlington, Mass.

In a neighborhood of modest homes, there was one large house with spacious grounds which had been unoccupied for some time. Now it was seen that a new tenant was expected; for the grounds were being beautified with shrubs and plants, the lawns were being rolled, the house was being painted.

Most interesting to the children was the sight of play equipment being installed in the back yard of the big house—swings, a slide, sand box, trapeze, etc.

Finally the new neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. G—— and their one small son moved in. Mrs. G——had adequate domestic help and so was free to spend much time with her little boy, supervising his play and teaching him interesting games. She soon became aware that the busy mothers of the neighborhood had very little spare time. Most of the smallest children, who could not play out unwatched in the street, had to spend their time indoors until their mothers could take them out.

And so Mrs. G——organized a play group for all the small children, in her well-equipped yard. Here, any morning, one could see eight or a dozen children playing happily, enjoying the slide and swings and other things.

The writer, passing, once said, "This is a fine and generous thing you have done, Mrs. G——."

"But we are the ones who benefit!" exclaimed the benefactor. "I am very grateful that our boy is having the advantage of sharing and learning to co-operate with children his own age. And it's such fun. Joys that are shared seem to pay big dividends."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Important Job Overlooked*

By LE PELLEY

BENJAMIN — HAVE YOU WASHED YOUR FACE?
DO YOU MEAN HAVE I EVER WASHED IT? — OH YES!
ARE YOU SURE?
WELL ... YES... YOU SEE ....
WHEN WAS IT?
WELL ... ER... RECENTLY...
BENJAMIN — DID YOU OR DID YOU NOT WASH YOUR FACE THIS MORNING?
THIS MORNING?? OH, NO— NOT THIS MORNING...
GOODNESS' SAKE

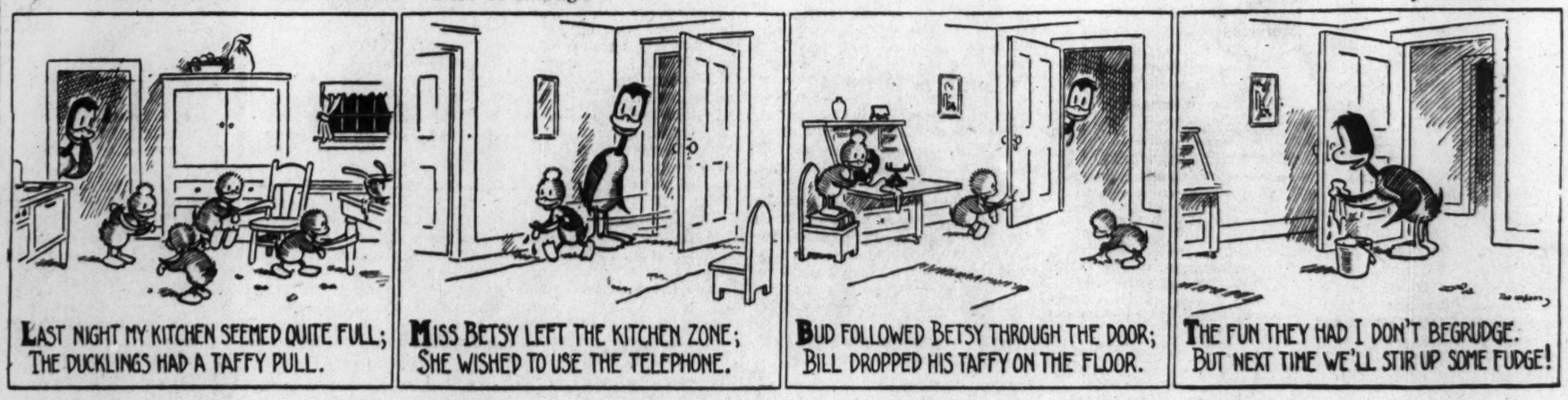
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*All Set*

By CARMACK

Well, I finally persuaded ol' Togo to act as one of the judges at the cat beauty contest.
Then I went to work on Sambo and Shaggy, but they refused.
So did Frisky. "What makes you think cats are beautiful anyway?" he wanted to know.
"Sure, we'll be glad to serve," said ol' Spike and T.W. the moment I asked them.
Whew! What a relief!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Once Is Enough*

By THE HAGERS


LAST NIGHT MY KITCHEN SEEMED QUITE FULL; THE DUCKLINGS HAD A TAFFY PULL.
MISS BETSY LEFT THE KITCHEN ZONE; SHE WISHED TO USE THE TELEPHONE.
BUD FOLLOWED BETSY THROUGH THE DOOR; BILL DROPPED HIS TAFFY ON THE FLOOR.
THE FUN THEY HAD I DON'T BEGRUDGE. BUT NEXT TIME WE'LL STIR UP SOME FUDGE!

Quotation for Today

ALL lovely things, they say, meet in loveliness again.—RUPERT BROOKE.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

I Packed My Bag for a Trip To Camp

The guests are seated to form a wide circle. The hostess takes her position in the center to supervise the play. The person occupying the chair at the head of the line begins the game by saying, for example, "I packed my bag for a trip to camp, and I took along an AXE" (or any other article that begins with an "A"). The next player then may say, "I packed my bag for a trip to camp, and I took along an AXE and some BREAD (or any other article that begins with "B"). In turn each player must repeat the statement "I packed my bag for a trip to camp," as well as each article mentioned by each player ahead of him (and in alphabetical order), before he adds his new article to the ever-growing list. The player who omits an article to the list, within a reasonable time, must go to the foot of the line, and every player moves ahead one seat.

All articles named should be practical; thus the game not only tests the memory but reveals one's alertness. To end the game, each player drops out as his mistake is made, until the last player is left alone. In order to win the game, this player must repeat the statement and every article that has been named, and add a new article to the list.—Charles L. H., San Quentin, Calif.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (R) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Great Calm

"AND his diciples came to him, and awoke him, saying, Lord, save us: we perish. And he saith unto them, Why are ye fearful, O ye of little faith? Then he arose, and rebuked the winds and the sea; and there was a great calm. But the men marvelled, saying, What manner of man is this, that even the winds and the sea obey him?"

Whenever human pride—pride in physical or merely intellectual might—is confronted with the might of so-called natural forces of flood or fire or wind, it is in a measure humbled and thus prepared to receive aid and protection from a source above itself. To those who lean on their own imaginary power there appears to be nothing that men can do to meet the challenge of a storm such as swept New England Wednesday night. But those who remember how one man who could of his "own self do nothing" could rebuke the winds, may well in the midst of fire and sea and hurricane ponder with the disciples what manner of man is this.

Jesus' words and works tell us what manner of man can rebuke storms so that "there was a great calm." He said:

"Therefore whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will liken him to a wise man, which built his house upon a rock: And the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell not: for it was founded upon a rock."

Out of material elements alone men build no towers so proud that material elements cannot humble them—whether these towers be of stone or of philosophy. But the refuges men build in spiritual thinking are sure refuges, not to be sought in fear but in certainty, for no fear drives the mind steadfast in faith and disciplined in the constant quest for spiritual understanding. The saving comprehension of what manner of man Jesus was is brought near when in the midst of seemingly overwhelming storms mankind seeks to ascertain how he manifested man's God-given power over them.

Economic Backdrop

ECONOMIC expansion in southeastern Europe has been a main plank in Germany's policy for half a century. It is so today. Expansion is even more vital now than before the World War, since Germany's exclusive policy tends to restrict its exports elsewhere. Therefore, it aims at obtaining a firm hold on the markets of central and southeastern Europe. It has a unique opportunity, for it can pose as the ordained instrument for undoing some of the mistakes of the Peace Treaties. Not the least of the evils formed in 1919 was the splitting up of large economic units into smaller units incapable of standing by themselves.

Before the World War, Vienna was the financial clearing house and banking center for the Austro-Hungarian Empire—that is to say, for Austria, Hungary, and much of what is now Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and Rumania. Germany and Austria side by side were paving the way for great trade routes leading southeast through Macedonia to Turkey and Asia. The cutting up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire under the Peace Treaties was, economically, and so long as economic nationalism persisted, a disaster. Trade was stifled by economic barriers. Austria long ago would have been ruined but for British and American help.

Now Austria is absorbed in Germany and must look northward, rather than eastward, for any immediate expansion of its trade. But Germany seeks to get through Austria all that Austria lost in the World War—that is to say, economic control of the southeast. It should be admitted frankly that the Danubian countries are economically necessary to one another, and German trade ought to play a great part in their development. German manufactures, Austrian mercantile and banking operations, Hungarian and Rumanian agricultural products and Rumanian oil—all of these are complementary one to another, and ought to be mutually helpful in the give-and-take of trade. Any attempt to stifle such interchange would be unsound and reactionary.

But Germany seeks more than this. It aims at domination—at widening the area of its own exclusiveness. It is in a strong position since it can absorb a large proportion of the agricultural produce of the Danubian countries. But it insists in return that they should take at least an equal quantity of its manufactured goods, with the result that they are often compelled to buy in the dearer market. They are provided with no free currency with which to buy where and as they will.

The Danubian confederation at which Adolf Hitler aims—he discussed it with Admiral Nicolas Horthy—is not an economic arrangement like that of the British Empire. Under the latter, the Dominions can develop their own industries as they like, and are not cut off from trade with foreign countries. Under the former, the trade of the subordinate countries would be stereotyped and tightly bound. They would be drawn into the close economic sphere of a greater Germany, and would be cut off from the rest of the world. The present political and military crisis in Europe is better understood if viewed against the backdrop of German economic expansion.

Faith in Good

WHEN human hopes crumble, when storms sweep away the frail barriers of material might and uproot all but the firmest faith, men turn again to fundamentals. It is not surprising that out of heroic Czechoslovakia, seeking strength under unbearable pressures should come the truest word of this unhappy time:

> The wheel of history cannot stand still and the whole of mankind is neither stupid nor brutalized. Irrationality and evil will never rule the world. . . . Faith is calm, faith is not for the moment only.

Karel Capek was voicing no desperate, wishful optimism, but a faith his people have proved and are proving even in the moment of apparent defeat.

Well may a heartsick and disillusioned world take heed. For millions are fearing that evil and irrationality can rule the world, that brutal force is the only power. It is an exaggerated view which sees civilization about to be engulfed in a new wave of barbarism. Yet only too plainly the map of Europe is being redrawn at the simple dictate of armed might. Statesmen who out of their very humanity are unwilling to throw their own or other peoples into the holocaust of war appear forced to give way before ruthlessness.

Yet men with faith in a good God cannot accept any such mesmeric belief in the supremacy of injustice and unreason. They have to re-examine themselves and make sure that they are basing their own acts on reason and justice. But then they can stand with confidence. For goodness and mercy exercise a spiritual dominion, and can be made effective in the relations of nations as their divine power is better understood and expressed.

One 'Purge' Succeeds

PERHAPS Mr. Roosevelt feels that the result of the Democratic primary in the Sixteenth District of New York constitutes an object lesson in perseverance. He has won the last contest in an otherwise unsuccessful effort to drive from Congress at least four conspicuous members of his party whose attitudes he considered obstructive.

Representative John J. O'Connor, chairman of the powerful Committee on Rules in the lower House, has lost the nomination as a Democrat and ironically must run now as a Republican, having won the nomination on that ticket. Even if he should achieve the unlikely in a heavy Tammany District and win the November Election he would re-enter the House of Representatives as a member of the minority and consequently lose the important chairmanship to a more docile Administration follower, probably Representative A. J. Sabath of Illinois.

Thus this primary victory will be of some importance to President Roosevelt in being able more readily to bring his favored measures to the floor of the House. But as an indication of successful executive leadership in a reorientation of parties it is inconclusive. The Manhattan District was a more tractable one than the constituencies of Georgia or Maryland and the Administration had the benefit of a candidate who had given Mr. O'Connor an extremely close race once before under his own steam. Just as local factors have entered rather strongly into contests the President has lost, they have figured importantly in the current case and will raise cross-currents in any effort to dominate and redirect parties nationally.

Mathematics of Chaos

A CHALLENGE worthy of several generations' serious study is thrown down in the letter written by Dr. Einstein to people of the year 6939 A. D., and to be "posted" in the New York World's Fair "Time Capsule," not to be opened until 5,000 years from now.

When the time comes, people will hear from the pen of one of our greatest contemporary natural scientists, that though this age is rich in inventive genius, possessing the power to relieve humanity from tiring muscular work, having the ability to fly or to converse with the entire world in the course of a few moments—"the production and distribution of commodities is entirely unorganized so that everybody must live in fear of being eliminated from the economic cycle. . . . Furthermore, people living in different countries kill each other at irregular intervals."

Last week at Massachusetts Institute of Technology the International Congress of Mechanical Engineers heard Prof. Norbert Weiner solve some mathematical problems engineers had given up as hopeless, problems of turbulence among the elements involving physical forces best described as utter confusion or chaos.

And if natural science can find mathematical solutions for chaos then perhaps it is not too much to hope that some day economics and international relations can equal the accomplishment of natural science. That Dr. Einstein believes there is reason to foresee order brought out of chaos in human relations is apparent in the concluding line, almost a P. S. in his letter—"I trust that posterity will read these statements with a feeling of proud and justified superiority."

The Stable Dublin

Book News of the Day

DUBLIN is good copy. Unlike New York and London, it is small enough to be comprehended as a unit, held in the thought as one city, not several. We are given to saying that New York is not the United States, but Stephen Gwynn in DUBLIN OLD AND NEW (New York: Macmillan. $3.25) declares that Dublin is Ireland, faithfully represents the whole country, though there are those in Ireland who would at once dispute that. Be that as it may, Dublin, originally a Celtic settlement by a ford in the Liffey (the Irish name of Dublin today, as those who get letters postmarked from there know, is Baile Atha Cliath, The Town of the Hurdle Ford), has been occupied successively by Scandinavians, Normans, and English, all of whom have left their mark upon it.

It is an old city, but it has only recently achieved its independence. Like the Southern cities of the United States, it is a friendly, gossipy place; its people take time to talk and be individuals. Surely it has been more brilliantly written of than any other city of its size in the English-speaking world. George Moore's Dublin, Joyce's Dublin, O'Casey's Dublin—what other city of similar size can boast of three such contemporary portraits? And there are a host of other Dublins: Stephens's, Gogarty's, O'Flaherty's, Conal O'Riordan's, Norah Hoult's, to mention a few.

The mad, confused, surging side of Dublin life, its revolutions and its wayward wits, its Bucks, Rakehells, and originals, have been so thoroughly observed and recorded that it is refreshing to remember that Dublin has its stabilities and its amenities: its sea and its mountains; its cathedrals, universities, museums, libraries, galleries, parks; its arts and crafts; its theaters, its sports, and its Horse Show—all of which Mr. Gwynn describes in orderly sequence. The National Museum houses the richest collection of prehistoric gold ornaments in Europe, save that at Athens. For all the bombing and burning of the late Troubles, Dublin is one of the finest eighteenth century cities in Europe, and while the Georgian style lacks aspiration, does not excite the imagination, it is a lovely, restful style of domestic architecture.

This is a pleasant book. Mr. Gwynn does not assault his reader's interest, nor does the slightest taint of the guidebook or catalogue creep into his style. Temperate, judicial, Mr. Gwynn reconciles the Anglo-Irish and native Irish claims, gives each its due, harmonizes "God Save the King" and the "Soldiers' Song." He tells his story as if, after a small company had settled itself comfortably after dinner, some one said, "Mr. Gwynn, you know Dublin well, have known most of its contemporary political and literary figures. Tell us something about Dublin." Mr. Gwynn has replied with eighteenth century clarity, grace, and good proportion. He gets in all the necessary detail yet contrives to keep his account as mellow as a story.

H. R.

The Important Minority

The Big Pineapple

THE big pineapple is not a Polynesian dance but a conspicuous landmark of Honolulu, visible to all tourists from the deck of their approaching steamer. It is the symbol of the Hawaiian Islands' second industry (sugar is first and tourists themselves are third) and in a more literal and prosaic sense it is the 100,000 gallon water tank atop the cannery of the Hawaiian Pineapple Company. Being some sixty-four feet by twenty-four and looking very huge as well as luscious up there in the sky it is inevitably called the biggest pineapple in the world and I suppose it is exactly that. At any rate it serves as magnet to lure visitors to this "house of pines" which is in the heart of Iwilei.

The visitors' lobby of the house of pines is a sumptuous affair adorned with gold-tinted murals depicting life in the pineapple fields, but its most golden attraction to everybody consists of two spigots marked "Pineapple Juice" with glasses close by.

Less than half a century ago the uncivilized pineapple, distant relative of the cactus, was a small, tough, fibrous affair held in very low esteem by the islanders. It was a pest to be deplored and laboriously weeded out of the fields. Then came a Captain Kidwell with faith that this half-wild plant could be tamed and developed for man's use. With the patience and skill of a Burbank he experimented until he had a juicy fruit—the Cayenne type of pineapple—which began to satisfy him. In the year 1892, with a thousand plants on his farm, he opened the first crude cannery.

The Hawaiian Islands produce 85 per cent of the world's total crop and thus have all but a monopoly of it, thanks partly to beneficent climate and soil but more to the vision and industry of those who developed it. When you say the word sugar you think of several different parts of the globe, including Hawaii, but when you say pineapples you think only of these soft Pacific isles.

* * *

A girl in a pineapple-shaped cap and a green-and-buff dress has appeared in the gold-toned lobby of the house of pines to guide us through its intricate labyrinth. She is sure to be pretty and almost sure to be an Oriental, for almond eyes predominate overwhelmingly in island labor as in island life generally. I confess to a slight grimness of attitude as I started the cannery tour for I had been through so many great plants in so many lands that one more seemed at least one too many, but I was soon surprised to find myself having a pleasant and even sprightly trip.

"The capacity of this warehouse is a hundred million," said our lovely girl guide in her smoothest cicerone manner.

"A hundred million what?" I queried, for I really wanted to know.

She dimpled in pretty confusion. "I'm afraid I can't answer that one," she said. "They just tell us to say a hundred million."

I suddenly felt that I had been a brute to heckle so sweet a fragment of the Orient. "It's an impressive figure anyway," I assured her. "A hundred million of anything is a lot."

* * *

Of all the features of the house of pines none is more amazing than the Ginaca machine, a marvelous robot of steel that can peel, core and slice the pines at the rate of 85 to 108 per minute. Much faster than one pine per second each Ginaca delivers sliced pines to double rows of white-clad girls wearing white rubber gloves who stand at sorting tables below. The golden circles of fruit rush down a chute and are steered in groups alternately left and right by a mechanical traffic cop so that the girls on each side of the table receive an approximately even number. Skillfully they cut off imperfections and sort the slabs into three grades according to appearance. "Tidbits" are canned separately. The cores are sent to another part of the cannery to be made into crystals of citric acid. Even the tough skins of the fruit are transformed into a good bran for cattle and horses.

On and on through miles, it seems, of the immaculate establishment one is led by the girl guide, to emerge unexpectedly at the aureate room from which one started.

"Won't you all have some fresh pineapple juice?" she queries brightly. "Just help yourself to as much as you like."

This, it appears, is one of the things they tell her to say.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

North . . South . . East . . West

Freedom of Choice

By Frank L. Perrin

WHATEVER may be one's estimate of the wisdom of the American electorate, either in the choice of political party candidates or in the final elections succeeding the nominating primaries, we congratulate ourselves because we believe that we still retain and largely utilize the right of free and independent choice. Regretted experiences have convinced all of us that mistakes are not impossible or infrequent in giving this free expression to one's choice. But better these than unprotesting submission to the will of one who has usurped the power to reward or punish, protect or destroy.

Yet it is apparent, not only in the primaries but in the general elections as well, that the privilege accorded to give individual and secret expression to one's choice is not as generally or universally appreciated as it should be. It is because of carelessness or indifference, rather than through ignorance or open corruption of the ballot, that minority rule is condoned and endured in states and in legislative districts. Decisions are reached in the first instance, in the primaries, which are regretted but too often submissively accepted by the voters in the determining final election. In almost numberless instances the nominee is chosen in the primaries by a scant and indecisive plurality vote.

* * *

This is illustrated graphically by the returns from the recent state-wide primaries in Massachusetts. The Democratic nominee for the Governorship, for instance, while receiving a decisive plurality vote over his next nearest competitor, failed by many thousands to receive a majority of all Democratic votes cast. In the race for the Republican nomination for second place on the ticket, with six candidates in the field, the margin between the plurality vote received by the nominee is greater than in the first case cited. Incomplete returns indicate that almost three times as many votes were cast against the successful candidate as were cast for him. And yet he stands, by every recognized right, as the choice of the voters of his party.

The code of political regularity and fidelity to party dictates, of course, the propriety, if not always the wisdom, of abiding by the verdict of the primary election. It is more than a tradition that regularity, so-called, demands that in November the faithful and the loyal march to the polls and indorse a choice which they refused to approve in August or September. It is at just this point that every thoughtful voter may well hesitate while he or she analyzes, without prejudice, this traditional handicap of political or partisan regularity. Do we still possess, unhampered, the freedom of choice of which we boast and in which we feel justifiable pride? It may be insisted that we do not possess this unless we exercise it effectively and courageously.

* * *

As between the major political parties themselves, or perhaps it should be said among them, to be grammatically correct, there are no outstanding or clearly defined national issues. An aroused and awakened people are not awaiting, impatiently and breathlessly, to endow one group of politicians or statesmen with the power and authority of crusaders in the battle against a popular foe. The problems awaiting solution are internal, domestic, intimate. No partisan banner has been devised, or more than suggested, under which all who seek the best for themselves and their fellow men can march. At least until there is a revision and rearrangement of the crude machinery by which the nominating primaries are conducted and provision is made for a shaking down, by means of a secondary or run-off primary which will indicate a choice by majorities rather than by insubstantial and indecisive pluralities, the voter who cherishes the right to choose freely will be inclined to refuse to be bound by party mandates when he goes to vote in November. The rank and file will, it may be, respond to the party call and bend their backs under the party yoke.

But there is gratifying assurance that the mesmerism of an old domination is being broken. It is realized today, perhaps more fully than at any time heretofore, that the responsibility of the individual is to reach and express his own conclusions, his own choice, in the direction and management of those affairs most vital to him.

The Wide Horizon

Pacifism

By Harold Hobson

LONDON

LONDON is not Great Britain. It is the seat of Government. It has a population of nearly ten millions. It covers an area of hundreds of square miles, and sprawls into half a dozen counties. It has three daily newspapers which enjoy a circulation of nearly six million copies among them. It is the headquarters of the English world of sport and entertainment. But observers who are dazzled by these facts into believing that everything important in Great Britain is written large in London make a serious error. London is not the center of those vast industries on which the economic prosperity of Britain depends. It is not the capital of Britain's world of learning. One can live in London, in the very heart of its multifarious activities, for quite a long time, and never realize the potential strength of the pacifist movement in Britain, even though its headquarters are to be found in Regent Street.

My own personal impression, until one week-end recently I went down to Penzance, was that pacifism in England was of little practical account. I thought that it was confined to a handful of enthusiastic clergymen and a few sincere and simple-hearted people who counted for scarcely anything in the moulding of public opinion. But in Penzance one got a rather different view.

* * *

This small seaside town is in the extreme south-west of England, not more than a dozen miles from Land's End. It has a population of about twelve thousand, a couple of theaters, a long foreshore with a magnificent view of St. Michael's Mount, with its castle, dominating the bay, and a cinema. It has therefore, especially on a fine spring evening, no lack of amusements and occupations. On this occasion, however, there was a pacifist meeting in one of the largest buildings in the town.

I was somewhat surprised to find, when I arrived, a quarter of an hour before the advertised time of starting, that, although the biggest hall in the building had been engaged, there were no seats left. Four hundred people were already inside, and more were crowding in every moment. Great quantities of additional chairs and benches had to be hurriedly sent for. This, surely, was a significant sight. If half a thousand people could be gathered on a pleasant evening, in spite of several other attractions, in a town hardly bigger than a village, far from the points of potential danger in the event of war, to hear an exposition of the fundamentals of Pacifism, it is clear that there exisits in Britain a strong body of feeling that is at any rate prepared favorably to consider the claims of this particular attitude toward the problems of today.

Canon Stuart Morris and the Reverend Donald Soper put forward the outlines of the pacifist case. They took their stand with Blake—

> Naught can deform the human race
> Like to the armourer's iron brace;
> The soldier, armed with sword and gun,
> Palsied strikes the summer's sun.

War, they maintained, never yet solved any problem in the past. War by its very nature destroys the principles in defense of which a nation goes to war. For in a war one cannot tell the truth, and is compelled to kill and to hate. War is wrong.

On the constructive side it was urged that Imperialism should be abandoned, and that the German claim to colonies should be met with an offer from Great Britain to hold her Empire only under mandate.

* * *

The meeting received the addresses with approval, though allowance should perhaps be made for the fact that both speakers were orators of considerable force and power. But in any case one could not fail to perceive the significance of the circumstance that meetings of this nature are now taking place up and down the country, everywhere attracting a small but increasing body of earnest and sincere adherents, pledged not to resort to war in any event whatever.

I learned from Canon Morris in London a few days later that the number of those who have formally taken this pledge is now roughly 120,000. Each week about 200 new members of the Peace Pledge Union, as the movement is called, are enrolled. The Union has, in various parts of the United Kingdom, upward of 800 subsidiary groups. Its organization is sufficiently widespread for it to publish an official paper, called Peace News.

The Peace Pledge Union developed out of a letter that the late Canon Dick Sheppard wrote to The Times in 1934. Canon Sheppard asked all men and women who agreed with him to affirm, "We renounce war, and never again, directly or indirectly, will we support or sanction another." Out of the response to that letter came the Peace Pledge Union, sponsored by such people as Miss Vera Brittain, Mr. Aldous Huxley, Miss Rose Macaulay, Lord Ponsonby, Mr. Bertrand Russell, Mr. Siegfried Sassoon, Mr. Soper, and Canon Morris.

In reckoning up the forces that make British opinion today, the Peace Pledge Union, whether one agrees with it or not, is a power not to be ignored.